The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,832 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
L GANGES	4196	800	E Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th „
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th „
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th „
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. BARRATT	31st „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th „
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captain	1886.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	480	Capt. W. S. Young	4th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	480	Capt. G.C. Boothby	25th „

Passengers by s. s. "California" and "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captain	Date
s.s. VICTORIA	3,358	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	14th „
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th „
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron steam-ships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CANTERBURY .... 13th November.
CITY OF CARTHAGE .... 11th December.
CITY OF EDINBURGH .... 11th January.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two Bath Cabins, Bath, Punkhas and every Comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 2nd October, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	5,000	G. C. Boothby	25th Nov. 86.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	1st March 87.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	25th May 87.

Passengers can now be booked by the above well-known and favourite Steamer for any of the above voyages. Two and four berth cabins on deck, punkahs, refrigerating room, &c., &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers. The s. s. "MERKA," due here on the 8th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Out-of-Fort.

BATH SPONGES.

Very Durable, Cheap and Soft.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS.
FOR FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

			Rs. as.
Tongues (whole Ox)	per tin of	2 lbs.	1 12
Andrew's Corned Beef	„	2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	„	2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	„	2 lbs.	0 12
[illegible]	„	1 lb.	0 8
[illegible]	„	½ lb.	0 8

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire. Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th November at 5 p.m.

Steamer	Tons			Date
s.S. "NUDDEA"	3,000	„	„	24th November
S.s. "KANGRA"	1,978	„	„	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"	2,078	„	„	22nd „

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November, 2, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"HORIZONTAL" BARS "HORIZONTAL"

WITH IRON STANDARDS, the Bar being fitted to shift up and down for Vaulting or other purposes.

Complete with Iron Stays and Screws ...Rs. 75
Do. do. with Steel Code.......... „ 110

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
Importers of General Gymnastic and Gymkhana Kit,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PLAYING CARDS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

		Cash Price Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS', round corners	per pack.	1 12
Do. „	per doz.	17 0
Do. „ and gilt edges	per pack.	2 0
Do. „ „	per doz.	19 0
PIONEERS, thin highly-finished round corners and gilt edges.	per pack.	1 8
	per doz.	17 0
PALACE MOGULS, assorted patterns, best quality	per pack.	2 0
	per doz.	22 0

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS,
PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS
BATHS, PLATE BOXES,
ROLLING PRESSES.
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE
DISHES, CARD MOUNTS,
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS,
VARNISHES,
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES

Of every description and best manufacture on Sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc, (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	......
Chianti	18 0	......
Fronsac	20 0	12
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	......
Pontet Canet, 1880	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	......
BURGUNDY—		
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin	30 0	16 0
Ditto Extra Fine	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
Giesenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	......
[illegible]	35 0	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	13 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	20 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	24 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs. as.				CASH. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	... 22 8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

CAMERAS.

ROUCH'S PATENT PORTABLE CAMERA, 8½ in. × 6½ in., brass bound, leather bellows body, double swing back, reversing frame, 3 double backs (brass bound), with ½ and ¼ plate carriers. Price, including Rouch's Adjustable Tripod Stand, Rs. 250.

CAMERAS OF VARIOUS SIZES, BY MEAGHER, MARION, &c., EXPECTED SOON.

DRY PLATES.

		4¼"×3¼",	6½"×4¾",	8½"×6½",	10"×8",	12"×10."	
"Brittannia," Extra Rapid	Rs.	1-8	3-8	6-4	11-0	15-0	per doz.
Thomas's "Pall Mall" Extra Rapid	„	1-12	4-4	7-4	11-0	...	„
Paget Prize, 30 times	„	1-12	4-0	7-4	11-4	15-0	„
Do. do. 50 „	„	2-0	4-8	8-4	12-8	18-0	„
Wratten and Wainwright's "London" Instantaneous	„	2-4	4-12	9-0	13-8	...	„

Edwards's X L Special Instantaneous, *expected shortly*.

Chemicals, Sliding Tripods, Self-acting Syphon Tanks for Washing Negatives, Printing Frames, Folding Plate Racks, Ebonite Trays, Ruby Candle Lamps, &c., &c.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
Messrs. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,
PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE FINEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC IN THE WORLD.

This ALE will be found the best in the market.

Quarts, per doz., Rs. 6-4; Pints, per doz., 4-4.

A special Consignment just received from the above celebrated Bottlers.

Also Burke's Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
PACKED AND FORWARDED
TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.

Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.

W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitab for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... „ 33-4. One star ... „ 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order, The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!!

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with a very large supply of NEW and NOVEL GOODS just unpacked.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH

		Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock	„	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„	25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.		Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from	7 0
Silk Lace	from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from	7 8
International		2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino	from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from	9 0
International do.	from	3 0

SOCKS.		Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair	11 8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts	„	12 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND,
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH.
Packing in Tin-Lined Case, Rs. 25

TRICHORD SEMI-GRANDS
RS. 1,300, NETT CASH.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT IN THE PAVILION,

(Opposite the Boree Bunder Station.)

COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO WISH THE PARIS MOSCOW MAN,
SEE THE NATURAL FALL OF SNOW AND
HAVE A PLEASANT DRIVE ON A SLEDGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats....	Re. 1 8	Second Class	Ans. 8
First Class	" 1 0	Third Class	" 4

Doors open at 8-30 and commence at 9 p. m.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ....Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

WEBB'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES
From the Crystal Palace and St. James' Hall, London.
THE RETURN OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1880.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1886.
And every evening till further notice.

THE FAVOURITE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS,

And pronounced by him in his "Pictures of Italy" to be the most humorous performance that he ever witnessed.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES have just concluded one of the most successful engagements ever known in Australia.

Closing on the 8th of last month after a run of ninety-two weeks, and pronounced by the Press to be the most entertaining Exhibition that had ever visited the Colonies.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES will be favourably remembered in Bombay, having played a most successful season here, in the year 1880.

THREE DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI
OR
Sports Automatique.
The Original Christy Minstrels
Full Band and Chorus.
THE FAIRY PANTOMIMES.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

Introducing scenery and effects unsurpassed in Rapidity of Changes, Beauty of Tableaux.

Rich and costly Wardrobe, closing with the Grandest of all Scenic Transformation.

THE PALACE OF DEWDROPS IN THE ABODE OF STALATA, WITH GRAND ELECTRIC LIGHT EFFECTS.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4 ....Rs. 12		Pit stalls.......................Rs.	2
Orchestra stalls.... "	3	Pit................................ "	1
Back seats..........Annas 8.			

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9, carriages for 11 oclock.

NOTICE SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1886,
FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.
Children half price to all parts of the House.
Special arrangements for Schools.

INDIAN XMAS CARDS, published by the Basel Mission Book Depôt, are now for sale with Messrs. COOPER, MADON, & Co., Limited.

WARDON & Co.
Agents, Basel German Evangelical Mission.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY have now on hand a large assortment of Floor Cloth of the newest designs.

For Samples apply to the Agent,
ELGIN MILLS—CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a NEW ASSESSMENT BOOK of the City of Bombay has been prepared and copies of the same have been printed and kept for sale at the Municipal Office at Rs. (10) ten each.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd November 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1886.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 86.

THE following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information:—
"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Notice to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, October 8, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that on and after November 1, 1886, until February 28, 1887, a Red Buoy with the words 'Torpedo Buoy' painted on it, and a red flag on the top, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 350 yards from the latter.

The water in the triangle formed by the Red Buoy, N.E. Head of Great Sober Island and Clappenburg Point, will be obstructed by mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point.

H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Colonel,
C. R. E., Ceylon.
Colombo, October 7, 1886."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
HUNTER'S GAZETTEER OF INDIA,
VOLS. 1 TO 8.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR COMPLETE WORK,
Rs. 40.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
Now on hand a large selection of
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS.
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1887 1887
OFFICE AND SCRIBBLING DIARIES.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

COME AND SEE!
SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S
POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.

THE favourite steamer "GODAVERI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, November 6th, at 8 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.

FARE—TWO RUPEES.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion, from

THO.'S COOK & SON,
Rampart Row, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next, Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, Articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company during the twelve months, commencing 1st January 1887.

Forms, upon which only Tenders will be received, may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where samples of stores required may be seen.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 100, which will be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such articles as may be accepted.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or a portion of any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Nov. 2, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. NARANDAS CULIANDAS, NAGINDAS HURIVULUBHDAS, DEVIDAS HURIVULUBHDAS and DWARKADAS HURIVULUBHDAS have CONTRACTED to SELL to THUCKER DHUNJIBHAI JETHA, and THUCKER HEMRAJ JETHA, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 107, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Withulwady Lane, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and six square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Withulwady Lane, on the west by the property of Candas Narondas, on the north by the property of Casidas Khoosaldas and on the south by the property of Sha Tapidas Vurujdas, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70, and are now assessed under ward No. 1699 and Street No. 28, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODUR,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
INDIAN, INDIAN, INDIAN.
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!!
Expected per s. s. SURAT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS FOR 1887
Should be paid in by the end of November 1886.
Post Free, Revised and Enlarged Price List.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STORAGE OF BAGGAGE, KIT, &c.

THE Undersigned have secured First-Class WAREHOUSE ACCOMMODATION for Storing Goods of every description. Rent very moderate. Apply to

WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, PRICE Rs. 8-8. Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best yet produced. A treasure in every house, no home need now be without one of them. For cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system. 5. Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE—An English-built, Second-hand PONY CART, for single horse or a pair of ponies, fit for district work, in fair condition. Price Rs. 175. Apply to Surgeon-Major Parakh, Harrington Lodge, Mazagon.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Free and Safe by post in satin lined box. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., Agents wanted throughout the Country. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE DELL, MATHERAN, TO LET from Dec. 1st to April 15th. For Rs. 150. Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Matheran.

LADIES' REQUISITES! Plush Hand Bags, Leather Bags, fitted with Companion, Plush Companions, Scent Cases, Fans, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AN English Gentleman, highly connected, wishes TO JOIN some good NATIVE FIRM.—Apply to "X," care of this Paper.

BACK BAY BATHS.—The Swimming Matches will be held on Saturday, 6th November, at 3 p.m. Admission one rupee.

ICES! Three kinds every day. Wines and Spirits, wholesale and retail. Fresh Pastry.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

MUSICAL BOXES of 6, 8, and 10 airs, Hindustani tunes, with bells, drums and automaton figures.—KANNY & Co., No. 6, Rampart Row.

JUST ARRIVED BIRTH-DAY CARDS, Christmas and New Year's Cards and Scraps. Bookselling and General Agency Co., Limited, 22, Paidhowni, Bombay.

A FEW THROSTLE FRAMES are to be sold cheaply to make room for new Machinery. Can be seen in good working order at the Colaba Land and Mill Company's Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WANTED, a LIBRARIAN and CURATOR, for the Karachi Municipal Library and Museum. Salary Rs. 20 per month, and free house. Apply, with testimonials, to Rev. J. B. SANDBERG, Karachi.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED, COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in Plush and Leather, very acceptable Presents; a choice selection of Leather Writing Desks, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TO LET—The THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE No. 6, Hornby Row, well exposed to the sea. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Ernnenthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
KEROSINE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next, Tenders for the supply of such quantities of purified and refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require from time to time during the year 1887. (Estimated total quantity 10,000 cases).

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Store-keeper
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th September 1886.

NOTICE.

THE following plant will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 6th November 1886, at noon, in the store-yard of the Executive Engr., Poona and Kirkee.

TERMS CASH

1. Machine Brick-making, worked by animal power, with one pair of bullocks.
2. Machines Brick-making, worked by hand power, by two men.
2. Machines Brick-pressing, for stamping bricks.
2. Machine [illegible] shearing.
2. Mortar Mill for grinding chunam.
2. Boilers.
26. Cast Iron columns, 18 ft. long and 9" diam."
2. Pumps centrifugal Hand Suction and Discharge Pipes, respectively 2" and 1½" Diam. Driving wheel 5' 6" Diam. and Fan 12" Diam.
3. For further particulars, apply at this office.

W. H. HAYDON, Major, R.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.
Office of the Executive Engineer, P. and K., Poona, 21st October 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF (76) DOCRAS ANTANI COTTON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant 1886, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction in Bryce Ware-house, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Mr. Ookerda Khetsey, and on account and risk of whom it may concern.

Mark in Marathi (Vani Basparapa and Mahlingapa). 76 Docras Antani Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 3, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very ancient brass deities and ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, suits of clothes, English racing and other boots, a collection of valuable books, &c., &c., the property of W. HOLLAND, Esq. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, platedware, such as cruetstand, ice pitcher, salver tea set, spoons and forks, cutlery &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in three pieces, sideboard with mirror dumb waiter, whatnot, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, rocking, low, and drawing room chairs, conversation couches, ornament stands, teapoys, centre flower stand, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, very ancient brass deities, handsome iron and teakwood cots, dressing and washhand tables with marble top, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, camphorwood chest of drawers, bentwood bedroom chairs, dispense articles, wearing apparel, books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong built glass fronted brougham, English gentleman saddles and bridles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BARQUE "BRISBANE."

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 5, Apollo Street, the barque "Brisbane" of 395 net registered tons, with all her masts, tackles and furniture as she now lies in stream, off the Custom House Bunder. She is 126 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in depth; built at North Shields in 1867.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

By order of the liquidator of Messrs. Bodger, Warburton and Co.

15 cases quarts and pints St. Emillien.
15 do. " St. Jullien.
6 do. " Chateau Leoville.
10 do. pints do. Lafite.
20 do. quarts and pints Haut Sauterne.
8 do. do. Volnay.
5 do. do. Meursoult.
2 do. do. Grand Champagne.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, aged, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong English-built 4 seated open carriage.
1 strong secondhand mailphaeton with handsome strong chesnut Arab horse and harness.
1 secondhand glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NOWSAREE AND BOMBAY.

Under the direction of Peerozsha Rustomjee Mogrelia, Jamsetjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Cowasjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Cookibai, and her husband Cursetjee Eduljee, Perozbai, widow of Pestonjee Mottabhoy, Veerbaijee and her husband Nowrosjee Ardesir, Chandanbai, daughter of Rustomjee Cowasjee, deceased, and her husband Fuckeerjee Jewajee, Eduljee Nowrojee, and Hormusjee Eduljee, (the heirs and legal representatives of Rustomjee Cowasjee Mogrelia, (also called Bottlewalla), deceased, and also by order of Navazbai and Eduljee Nowrosjee Mogrelia, widow and son respectively of Nowrosjee Jeevajee Mogrelia, and the said Fuckeerjee Jeevajee Mogrelia, Cowasjee Mottabhoy Mogrelia, for himself and as Guardian of Ardesir Pestonjee Mogrelia, Framjee Muncherjee Tumboli, Ruttonbai, and her husband Nanabhoy Hoosunjee, (eight of the surviving heirs and legal representatives of Jewajee Cowasjee Mogrelia, (also called Bottlewalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in six lots at the places hereinafter mentioned on the 17th day of November, 1886, and the 18th day of November 1886, the following very valuable freehold properties:—

LOTS No. I. and V. will be sold at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1886, at the rooms of the undersigned at No. 5, Apollo Street.

LOTS No. II, III, IV. and VI. will be sold at 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1886, on their respective premises, viz., as to Lot II. at the oart Dhusawady or Coolywady, on the north side of the Colbhat Road, near Chira Bazaar, as to Lot III. at Wanka Mohla, as to IV. at Wanka Mohla, and as to Lot VI. at Oartabash Street, on the Pallow Road.

In case the sale of any one or more of the last mentioned Lots shall not have been effected on the said 18th day of November, the sale will be continued at the same hour and in the same places respectively on the following day:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wachapoora Street, in the Cusba Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, which was purchased by the late Hormusjee Maneckjee Mogrelia, the grandfather of the said Eduljee Cowasjee, Jewajee Cowasjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee, (all since deceased), in his lifetime, from Bai Muckai, the daughter of Homjee Sookle Assa, and heir of Bhikajee Heerajee Marwa, and Peesijee Bhikajee Heerajee, and Assajee Bhikajee Heerajee, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground, next hereinafter described, on the west by the property belonging to the estate of Muncherjee Hormusjee Mogrelia, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Wachapoora Street aforesaid, which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Shapoorjee Burjorjee Paruck, deceased, but are now in the occupation of his family, and all that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate on the north side of Wachapoora Street, in the Cusba Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, and containing by admeasurement 38 Guz. in length and 13 Guz. in breadth, and bounded on the east in Punch Hathree Bazar on the west by the abovedescribed premises, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Wachapoora Street aforesaid, which piece of ground forms the compound of the above described property, and was formerly in the occupation of the said Shapoorjee Burjorjee Paruck, deceased, and is now in the occupation of his family.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house or a chawl of 4 compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the Colbhat Road, in the oart called Dhusawady *alias* Coolywady, at or near Chira Bazar, containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by a public passage or street, called Wanka Mohla, on the west by the property of Eduljee Ruttonjee Veeajkhora, on the north by the property hereinafter described as Lot III., and on the south by the Colbhat Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under No. 225, and were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, afterwards under No. 69, but are now registered under No. 68, and were lately and are now in the occupation of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayat and other tenants.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situated without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Wanka Mohla, also near Chira Bazaar, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the Wanka Mohla, or street aforesaid, and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, on the west partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Veajkhora, partly by the property of Awabai Jemsedjee Soortey, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee, and partly by the Market, called Chira Bazar, belonging to Balloo Miya Pathan, on the north partly by the property of Hormusjee Eduljee Madon, and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, partly by the aforesaid property of the said Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, and partly by Wanka Mohla, or street aforesaid, and on the south partly by the above secondly described property, partly by a sweeper's passage, (which sweeper's passage affords access and leads into the sweeper's passage, in the southwest corner of the premises now in description, and partly by a Wanka Mohla or street aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No. 225, and were formerly Assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, but are now Assessed under No. 70, and were lately and are now in occupation of Mr. Bezonjee Cursetjee Lilanwalla.

LOT No. IV.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the west side of Wanka Mohla or street aforesaid, near Colbhat Road, also near Chira Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No 225, and bounded on the east by the Wanka Mohla or street aforesaid, on the west and south by the above thirdly described property, and on the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, which said land was formerly in the possession of Rustomjee Cowasjee, and Maneckbai, widow of the late Furdoonjee Framjee Poonakur, and Motibai, widow of Framjee Eduljee Poonakur, deceased, and the mother of the said Furdoonjee Framjee, deceased, and is now in the possession of the family of Jewajee Cowasjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee.

LOT No. V.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of three compartments standing thereon, together with the outhouses and well thereto belonging and adjoining, situate in Sona Khether, on the west side of Dhunjee Street, also called Mohta Mohla, near Moombadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Dhunjee Street aforesaid, on the west by a gully or sweeper's passage, on the north by the house formerly of Burjorjee Hormusjee, but now of Burjorjee Pestonjee Mistry, and on the south by the property of the late Moteebai, widow of Framjee Nusserwanjee Battliwalla, and now in possession of Dorabjee Pestonjee Mewawalla, which said house was formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, but is now registered under No. 47, and was lately and is now in the occupation of the respective families of the late Rustomjee Cowasjee, Jeewajee Cowasjee, and their tenants.

LOT No. VI.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Oartabash street on the Pallow Road, containing by admeasurement 153 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage, and partly by the property formerly of Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. Charles Cook, on the west partly by the house lately Joseph de Souza, but now of Limjee Manekjee, a partly by the property formerly of Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. de Souza, and on the north partly by the property lately belonging to the estate of the late Mr. P Domingo, but now of Mr. de Souza and partly by the property of Mr. Charles Cook, and on the south by Mohomedan Burial ground, which said house was formerly registered under No. 15, but is now registered under No. 13, and was formerly in the occupation of Lawr Pereira, but is now in the occupation of B. Rodrigues other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & C

Bombay, November 3, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the shop at the Esplanade Road, opposite to the Parsee Gymnasium, a large assortment of varieties of fancy goods, toys, glassware, &c., belonging to a merchant.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd November 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case gold thread.
1 " German silver sheets, first quality.
21 bales grey dhooties.
5 cases coloured prints,
5 " white doria sarees.
2 " bordered Turkey red garments.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 case white tunjib
On account of the concerned—
1 case butter.
10 " quart beer, velocepede's label.
5 casks earthenware, ex s. s. "Lawada."
On account of the underwriters—
C. S. in a diamond H. 20—
2 cases damaged tea.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the godown of Abdoolally Shaikadum, near Jackeria Musjid, on account of the concerned—
M.—50 cases Matches.

SALE of Landed Property, consisting of an Oart called Mandasur and a dwelling-house, situate at Dadar, near Bombay.

By the instructions of the mortgagee, and under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 29th January, 1885, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1886, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises—

All the right, title and interest of Gopal Raghoba Boreker and Hurry Gopal Boreker, the mortgagors, and of the mortgagee in

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement——square yards or thereabouts, and which said messuage is registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 554, and which said premises are situate, lying and being in an oart called Mandasur at Dadur, and are in the occupation of the said mortgagors, and

Secondly.—All that the quarter share and interest or other, the share and interest of the said mortgagors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Nos. 542 and 273, situate at Dadur in the sub-registry of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the Lady Jamsetjee Road, leading to Mahim, and partly by the property of Semao Valles, on or towards the west by the public roads, on or towards the north by the property of Jose Manoel Fernandez, and on or towards the south by the public road, and which said oart is in the occupation of one Baba *alias* Damodhur Raghoba Boreker and others.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, the solicitors for the mortgagee at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and also of the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

50 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF CLOVES AND PEPREE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khoja Moholla, by order and in the warehouse of Essa Thavur, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Chutoorbhooj Khimjee—

61 packages cloves.

And on account and at the risk of Thucker Lalljee Narronjee—

4 packages pepree.
1 bag pepree.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed by Messrs. L. HARTMANN & Co. to hold a GRAND AUCTION SALE, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November, of MIRRORS and LOOKING-GLASSES of all sizes and shapes in artistically designed frames, suitable for the palaces of Princes and Rajas and the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry of India, as also for halls and reception rooms drawing, dining and dressing rooms, and for hotels, clubs and shops.

The sale will afford a good opportunity to Local and Mofussil merchants of buying magnificent mirrors directly from the manufacturers.

Now on view at their show room, No. 42, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE of Office Furniture, Theodolite, Books, &c., at Henshaw's Building, Marine Street, Fort.

ON SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, the office furniture, theodolite, books on engineering, charts, maps, &c., the property of the late A. W. FORDE, Esq., the same comprises blackwood and teakwood writing tables, pigeon-hole presses, book shelves, arm and office chairs, glass door book cases, English paper cabinet, glass door wardrobe, theodolite on stand, engineering and reading books, charts, maps copying press, also a telescopic dining table in 4 piece, whatnots, screens, glass ware, electroplated hotwater curry dishes, ice pail, breadbasket, flower pots on stands, carpenter's tools, hanging punkha, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF valuable landed property in Shaik Memon Street, opposite Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dewaleebai, widow of Jethabhoy Khoshaldas—

All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5-8, and bounded on the east by the property now or late of Vizbhoocandas Atmaram, on the west by the said Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property now or late of Juggonath Sunkersett, and on the south by the property now or late of Hurrishunker Madhavrao and Damoder Madhavrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished carved and plain, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sympathetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., a first-rate mahogany miniature billiard table with balls and cues, a handsome English made miniature brougham, a strong grey Arab horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oil-paintings and chronolithographs, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late A. W. FORDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 3, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2¼.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS
GR

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,20?,000
RESERVE FUND ....£80?,0

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..................................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum................	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly................	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum..........	Rs. 52	Per Annum..............	Rs. 65
Half-yearly..........	" 29	Half-yearly..............	" 36
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Monthly..........	" 6	Monthly..............	" 7

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First insertion	Rs 3	0
Second do.	2	8
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines rel matter as Small Sales, Business

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Evening Party at the Persian Consul-General's, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Graham (s), from Liverpool; and Pachumba (s), Kurrachee and Coast.

Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock.—The *Bombay Diocesan Record* says that this institution is becoming daily more used, and that during the month of September over two thousand people visited it and used it.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—The Rajah of Jodhpore, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived here on Monday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Parel Tank Road.

Native Music.—The concert of native music fixed for Saturday next, is put off to Saturday the 13th, owing to the presence of the Ustads being required at Baroda (where two of them are employed) to perform there during the festivities in honour of the Viceroy.

Fire.—A fire broke out in a *jowlee* hut which contained a quantity of firewood, situated at Tank Bunder. On the alarm being raised, the fire was speedily extinguished by the townspeople, assisted by the divisional police, before any serious damage was done. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damages are estimated as nominal.

The Attempted Murder.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Peeroo Imaumbux, a servant to a Mahomedan baker, was brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Roshun, woman, by means of a knife, on the 1st September last. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the accused was not represented by counsel. (The circumstances of this case has already appeared in our columns.) His Worship, after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A Dishonest Gharrywala.—Mr. Webb yesterday sentenced a buggywala, named Narayen Amiya, to two months' imprisonment for stealing a Rampur shawl, valued at Rs. 50. On Sunday week the accused drove Mrs. George and another lady from Mazagon to the Fort, and they left the shawl in the vehicle. Fortunately the number of the gharry had been noticed, and Mr. Inspector Saunders successfully traced the man who had been acting as a substitute on the day in question for the regular driver. Although the accused at first denied all knowledge of the shawl, a threat to search his premises in Dhobi Talao caused him afterwards to admit that it would be found there. This proved to be the case, and he now pleaded guilty.

The Case of Stabbing.—Yesterday, at the Girgum Police Court, a European named Prettijohn was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stabbing Tookaram Hurree, a labourer, with a knife on the night of the 11th ultimo, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. The circumstances of the case has already appeared in our columns. His Worship, after recording some further evidence, framed a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant, against the accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, and in defence stated that he was drunk at the time and did not know what had occurred. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that drunkenness was no excuse for his conduct, and fined him Rs. 100, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 25 of the fine, if recovered, was to be awarded to complainant as compensation.

Accident in the Prince's Dock.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Chief Inspector Ingram, of the Prince's Dock, charged William Wilson, a stevedore's foreman, before Mr. Cooper, with causing hurt to a stevedore's labourer, named Goolkhan Meakhan, on board the s. s. Rothesay, lying in the Prince's Dock, on the 18th ultimo. From the evidence it appeared that the accused and complainant were working on board the Rothesay discharging iron rails. Wilson, came to No. 4 hatchway on deck, and ordered the craneman manipulating the dock-crane to let go the string, which was in suspension, without an order to do so, and the consequence was, it came down with a run and fell on the complainant and injured him seriously. Wilson steted in defence that the complainant got into the way, and while there the rails from Nos. 3 and 4 hatches scraped his leg and hurt him. If they had fallen on it, as alleged, they would have cut it off. His Worship adjourned the case to allow Wilson to call his witnesses.

Alleged Assault by a Marwaree.—The following deposition of Anajee Ranajee, a peon in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Police Superintendent's office, Bombay, was taken by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Sunday last, at the J. J. Hospital. Anajee Ranajee, upon solemn affirmation, said:—I am a peon in the office of the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, Bombay. For the last two months I have been at Andheri with Mr. Rennison, the head clerk. Yesterday, at about eleven or half-past eleven o'clock, in the morning, I was passing along the main road at Andheri with my wife, when a Marwaree, named Pemla, asked me to pay him the price of two bottles of oil which had been supplied to Mr. Rennison. He said that my master was going to Bombay the next day, and that I should pay him the money. I told him to go the Sahib for the money. He thereupon caught me by my hands and dragged me into his shop, and seizing me by my legs, threw me down into a corner of the shop and gave me three kicks on my left side. He also gave me several blows with his clenched fist and pressed my throat. My wife fell upon me to protect me, and Pemla gave her also several kicks. I then became unconscious, and do not know what happened afterwards. In the evening I recovered my senses. At about 8 o'clock last night, I was brought to this hospital. I am an old man. I do not know my age. I feel great pain and I believe that my life is in danger. I cannot breathe. I breathe with great difficulty. The man, Pemla Futtajee, was arrested at Andheri by the chief constable of the Bandora District and brought down to Bombay and taken before the informant Anajee, who identified the accused as the man that assaulted him on Saturday, the 30th ultimo. Yesterday Pemla Futtajee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to Annajee Ranajee on the 30th ultimo. The case was postponed for hearing pending the recovery of the complainant, and the accused was held to bail in his own recognizance in a some of Rs. 1,000, and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

Dacoits in the Deccan.—In the Court of the Sessions Judge yesterday, before Mr. W. H Crowe, C.S., Sessions Judge of Poona, Rakhma walad Limba, age 42, ramosee, of Khed Shiwapur, Haveli Taluka, Poona District, was charged 1st under sec. 395, I. P. C., with having been one of a band led by Tatia Mokaji, who, in April 1879, committed a dacoity at Bahwli; 2nd, under sec. 400, I. P. C., with having been a member of a band of dacoits in the Satara district, during the year 1879; 3rd, under sec. 396, I. P. C., with committing with others, about the 22nd May 1879, a dacoity in which a policeman was murdered. The prisoner, who was committed to the Sessions by Mr. E. C. Morrison, C.S., First class Magistrate, pleaded "Not guilty," but admitted that he was taken from his village by dacoits, and placed by them as sentry over one Krishna, with whom he travelled for 10 or 12 days. He stated that they made him come with them against his will; but from the evidence of th witnesses (four of whom were examined) it appeared that he did not leave the band willingly, but only on their being broken up; and that he absconded from his village for seven years. Mr. Crowe, in charging the jaury, reminded them that "dacoity" is defined as "being present or assisting at a robbery in which five or more persons in all are engaged." The jury having retired to consider the case, were unanimous in finding the prisoner guilty of dacoity at Bahmli, and of being one of a gang of dacoits during the year 1879, but not guilty of dacoity at Asawali and Andori. The prisoner was then sentenced by the Court to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of four years.—*Deccan Herald.*

Disturbance at a Wrestling Match.—A wrestling match was arranged to take place at the Anandodbhao Theatre, Poona, last Sunday evening, and about twelve hundred people had been admitted to witness the match. Owing to some disagreement which took place the wrestlers would not undertake to wrestle, and this fact created the utmost confusion and disorder among those who had paid for their tickets. They all commenced clamouring for the return of their money, and the confusion that ensued was something terrific. Mr. Solomon Kyte, the chief inspector of police, about this time entered the theatre, and noting the clamour and confusion, made enquiries and ascertained that the contractor was not to be found anywhere, and as there was no other means of satisfying the people, he summoned them to order and told them to be quiet. His presence was most opportune, as the excited men at once expressed their readiness to listen to what Mr. Kyte advised them to do. Mr. Kyte explained to them that the match was not to take place that day, and that he would make enquiries into the cause, and in case it was arranged that the match should come off again, he would issue to those present tickets at the door with his signature on them, and that the tickets could be made available for admission when the match would come off; but in case it was arranged that the match should not come off, the tickets he issued could be shown to the contractor and the money paid by them recovered.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday last, the 1st instant, and was largely attended.

The following new members were elected:—Messrs. F. D. Parker, H. W. Barrow, Charles Taylor, A. W. Morris, Alexander Descubes, W. M. Daly, S. Hornidge, E. Litchfield, W. C. Taylor, H. J. Hemming, and E. L. Luard.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A quantity of Fish, Lizards, and Bats.	From Carwar	Mr. H. S. Wise.
A quantity of Insects.	Do.	Do.
1 Sarus Crane	Alive	Mr. H. Barrett.
A quantity of Shells	From Mauritius....	Mr. Alex. Descubes.
1 Snake	Typhlops brahminus	Do.
68 Birds' Skins.. ..	From Sind	Col. Swinhoe.
A large collection of Butterflies and Moths.	From Bombay........	Mr. Fraser Hore.
Skin of Red-bellied Flying Squirrel.	Pteromys magnificus.	Major G. Poole.
Skin of Grey Flying Squirrel.	Pteromys fimbriatus.	Do.
Skin of Leopard Cat.	Felis Bengalensis ..	Do.
1 Bear's Skull	Ursus labiatus	Mr. E. L. Barton.
1 Australian Red Parrot.	Alive................	Mrs. M. C. Turner.
1 Monkey Mouthed Shark.	Stegostoma tigrinum.	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
1 Eel......................	Sp. Muræna	Do.
A quantity of Coralines.	From Alibag	Do.
A number of the new Species of Balanophora.	From Mahableshwar.	Mr. W. E. Hart.

Minor Contributions.—From Mr. W. W. Squire, Mr. H. Sinwald, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. James Conroy, Mr. F. L. Maguire, Mr. H. Hatch, Mr. M. C. Turner, Colonel Walcott, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. P. R. Wilson and Dr. Weir.

Contributions to the Library.—"Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, New York," in exchange; "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," (No. CVI.), H. Littledale; and "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," (Nos. I., II., III.), in exchange.

Exhibits.—Tigers' skins, with four unborn cubs, and two panthers' skins, Mr. Sarjant; one head and skin of doe antelope, with horns, 22½ inches in length, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore; and one wild Buffalo's head, mounted by Mr. E. L. Barton, and shot by Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

The Honorary Secretary announced that H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam had sent a donation of Rs. 50 to the Society.

Owing to the indisposition of Dr. D. Macdonald, his paper on Cobra-bites was postponed.

Mr. J. H. Steel (Bombay Veterinary College) then read the following paper, illustrating his remarks with diagrams and spirit specimens:—

I wish to introduce to you this evening a number of zoological characters who have a more or less bad reputation, and, because they love darkness rather than light, are presumed to be workers of evil. Whether the bad name these organisms have received, and the aversion with which they are looked on by their fellow-animals, men, is just or no, will be explained in the sequel, let it for the present be remembered that doubtless parasites from their own particular point of view are highly respectable characters. As even the study of criminal tribes and outcastes has a value and much interest, and the pursuit of such specimens of humanity is not pleasant except for the zest of the chase and love of danger, which most men experience more or less, so the shikar of parasites of higher animals is at first not pleasant; but when employed in this way soon one forgets any offensiveness of surroundings and feels keenly somewhat as does the foxhunter while the covert is being drawn, or the *shikaree* when the beaters are at work. And this research has high value, for, strange as it may seem to some of you, these small inhabitants of our bodies are more dangerous foes to the lives of higher animals than are even the tiger or the cobra. For very numerous and fatal diseases are due to parasites; thus the rot of sheep, which often ruins sheep-farmers, is due to "Flukes" in the liver; the "Pip," which carries off poultry, depends on worms in the windpipe; and the Trichina, which mankind obtain from pork, and which often kills the human being unfortunate enough to obtain it, is a small round worm barely visible to the naked eye.

"We really know *less* of the habits of internal parasites than of the formidable "denizens of the jungle," whereas common sense and policy would suggest to us to know *more* with a view to their avoidance and extirpation, as they are our more bitter foes. I wish to direct your attention to the way in which these creatures "live, move, and have their being," and with a view to introducing the subject have selected what to parasites is a geographical region, the equine organism or system of the horse. It is, as concerns our internal parasites, not a very favourite country as compared with the canine organism or the bovine organism, and yet it is fairly well frequented, and the inhabitants are of various castes and manners. The country is a fairly hot one, and very uniform in temperature, the thermometer constantly standing at about 100 ° F., with a range of not more than a couple of degrees. A moist country, moreover, in most parts, but not without fairly dry spots, which are sometimes frequented. The air varies very much in different parts. On the large canal known as the alimentary, it consists principally of carbonated and sulphuretted hydrogen. In the passage known as the respiratory it is beautifully fresh, but very moist, and with a genial warmth about it. Fortunately for the inhabitants of this geographical region, they can utilize the oxygen contained in the surrounding fluids by absorbing it through the skin surface; they, therefore, are not concerned as to whether their atmosphere is good or bad, and having neither lungs nor bronchi do not dread either asthma or pneumonia. This is rather fortunate for them, as we shall shortly see, they are apt to be abruptly turned out into the cold.

A wonderfully disturbed region is the alimentary canal abovementioned, sometimes narrow, sometimes expanding into broads, and always agitated by a peculiar churning motion most aggravating to a parasite, were it not that it is thereby saved the trouble of going far to seek food. One can hold fast in such a place by means of anchors and pincers, as received through the beneficent foresight of Providence, and in ease and luxury collect the beautifully prepared morsels which are brought to our mouths by the constant movement of our canal home in ever fresh supplies. We can adopt the tactics of the oyster, but our food is better prepared than his, and we do not need even the lazy motion of arms to grasp it, or the waving to and fro of nets to catch. A jovial life the inhabitant of the alimentary canal leads until in an unguarded moment he happens to let go his hold; then he is pushed from his broad residence through numerous narrows probably filled with food offensive to his palate, and at last is by cruel fate expelled even from the equine organism, and left to do as best he can when suddenly exposed to the terrible influence of a temperature of but 60 ° F. Happy is the worm who before becoming the victim of so tragic a fate has made provision for the future of his race, and can die happy in the assurance that his ova will resist those influences to which he has succumbed, and that, in due course, his progeny will enter the region he has lost and carry on his life's work! Let us take some few of the inhabitants of the equine organism, and see what manner of beings they are. The alimentary canal of the horse has on its course a large pouch called the stomach, in which we are almost sure of a "find," in India especially. On cutting open this pouch we note its lining membrane to be of two parts, one quite white, the other reddish-white. On the former part we shall probably find what the uninitiated would call maggots, but what are commonly called "Bots"; on the latter part we shall very likely see innumerable small thread-like worms really of two kinds called "great mouths" and "little mouths" (spiroptera), and probably some "abodes" which they have made for themselves. (1) The Bots are maggots of the Gad fly, that is they are the young of certain winged insects for which Nature has found a most comfortable abode in which they may develope. When they wish they can hold on by two black prickle-like hooks which they have at one end, and when they want to move on they can do so after the manner of worms, joint by joint, gaining a grip on the surface over which they are travelling. As the part of the mucous membrane to which they are attached is very smooth, each joint has on it numerous horny spines which give a good grip. These bots are not harmless to the horse. A few cause him little inconvenience, but many may even cause his death. I have known cases where they were sufficiently numerous to cause a blocking up of the passage from the stomach into the bowel. Recently I treated unsuccessfully a pony which had an abscess in the loins, caused by bots which had pierced the walls of the stomach. In other cases severe indigestion is caused. If in the autumn or early spring your horse falls away in condition, eats earth or whitewash, or likes to lick anything cool; if he frequently straightens the head out and turns the upper lip inside out, and is "foul" (to use a term well-known to horsemen), he probably suffers from "worms," not improbably bots. Now it is one thing to put medicine down a horse's throat and into his stomach, but quite another thing to get the worm to take his share of the dose, so bots are often difficult to get rid of; however, it is possible to make them very uncomfortable for a few days by giving the horse doses of turps, salt, or green vitriol, and when this has made them thoroughly discontented with their surroundings, clearing them out by a dose of aloes. Bots are representatives of what are termed "partial parasites." Their residence in the horse lasts very much longer than the other phases of their life. Whenever by accident or in the course of their life's work, they pass from the body and fall to the ground, they wriggle into grass or loose soil, and become Chrysalides, and in due course the gadfly escapes. It is a most pertinacious insect, which deposits its eggs on the long hair of the legs of horses. The eggs adhere by a kind of glue which seems somewhat acrid in its character, for the horse constantly bites and licks the part on which the eggs are attached. His warm saliva loosens the gummy substance, and the eggs (or larvæ) are carried into the mouth and in due course down to the stomach, where the young bot escapes as soon as convenient by lifting up an operculum or lid at one end of the shell. A few bots give little if any trouble.

2. The Spiroptera, "great mouths" and "little mouths," are extremely frequent in this country, but not often seen in England. They are Nematodes or round worms, and of considerable importance to owners of horses. The "little mouths" live free in the cavity of the stomach over the soft part of the mucous membrane, which they cause to become thick and congested, and covered with a very thick viscid mucus, worms and mucus together forming a wriggling seething mass. A harness horse which I owned some four years ago, was a victim to these small tormenters. Feed him as we would, we could get no flesh on his bones, nay rather he continued to fall away, although he used to eat voraciously and with depraved appetite. He showed a peculiar crankiness of humour, so that at times no amount of persuasion would cause him to go. Finally he was destroyed, and the soft part of his stomach was found to be quite concealed by myriads of these small round worms.

The "large mouths" construct themselves residences in the stomach, which have been formed into "abodes" or "nests"; these are abscesses in the wall of the stomach, practically between the mucous and muscular coats which become matted together as a result of inflammation and form a single or divided cavity in which is much pus, and which opens by one or more mouths into the cavity of the stomach. The "large mouths" seem to live on pus, the small mouths on mucous and perhaps stomach contents. In a considerable proportion of horses opened in India there are found gastric abscesses, or the remains of the "cysts," as caused by the great-mouthed round worm. Sometimes the cysts are of enormous size, and it may be easily understood what an amount of pain must have been caused in the formation of these abscesses, and that many an obscure case of colic or indigestion may be traced to this cause. Proper care in cleansing the food of horses is an important means of prevention of invasion by these parasites, a liberal salt ration with the feed, and occasional doses of worm medicines will prove beneficial. The pus-eating "great mouths" in their cysts are the most difficult to get at; cases of rupture of the stomach, which are not an infrequent occurrence among horses in India, are often due to the weakening of the coats of that organ as caused by this parasite.

3. The large-headed ascaris (*A. megalocephala*) is an enormous white round worm, found generally in the small intestine, sometimes in the stomach. His importance as causing disease is in no way proportioned to his size. He probably gets into the stomach simply by making a journey of exploration from the intestine. The male is smaller than his spouse, and decidedly of second-rate importance in the domestic circle, a very common feature among entozoa. When the syce lugubriously brings one of these worms in the morning and urges that his horse wants medicine, no apprehension should be excited in the owner's mind, but the horse will be the better for a course of iron tonics. Yet these worms, though some of the largest, are among the least formidable to which horses are liable. Only when they are present in very large numbers do they cause mischief, and then purely in a mechanical way, by blocking up the bowel; the wild ass recently examined by me had over one hundred in him. They are rather rare among stabled horses in India.

4. No part of the alimentary canal of the horse has a richer fauna than the cæcum and commencement of the colon. Three species are specially frequent there; among them we will first of all notice a blood-sucking parasite, which, though small in size, does much mischief. He can't be mistaken; like a British infantryman he is known by his red colour. His looks betray him, and enable us at once to distinguish between him and the armed strongyle of which we shall speak directly. He is armed with four spines (*Str. tetracanthus*), which enable him to "tap" the small blood vessels of the bowel when he is thirsty, a small red spot indicating where he has been carrying on his operations. His development is shown to us in a very remarkable manner. If you examine the mucous membrane of the cæcum you will find it dropsical and pulpy, as a result of irritation caused by these worms, and if you peel it off and hold it up to the light, you will find the offenders, in many cases in enormous numbers, simply curled up in the substance of the membrane, some scarcely visible with the naked eye others almost as large as the adults. They were first described as "Trichina-like" organisms. These blood-suckers cause fatal diarrhœa in colts, and may be considered among the most formidable to which the horse is liable; fortunately adult stabled horses do not much suffer from them. In one outbreak over one hundred ponies are reported to have died from this cause.

5. With these last are liable to be confounded the "palisade" or wandering armed worms which occur in their adult form, especially in the cæcum and colon: they are larger and stiffer than the blood-suckers, and have a black line instead of a red one running up through them; this is because they feed on the dark contents of the bowel. They are, therefore, much less troublesome as adults than their red companions. Their principal importance arises from their adventurous youth, during which they wander strangely. Sometimes the young strongyles are seen in the eye, but another species is much more frequent there, as we shall see directly. An armed strongyle may turn up in almost any part of the body, but is extremely frequent in the arteries of the bowels, where he gives rise to disease (aneurism.) You can seldom open the body of an old ass without finding in his bowel-arteries either young armed strongyles, or traces that they have been there, depending on the time of year. These aneurisms are considered a frequent source of colic in the horse, at any rate they must cause the animal considerable pain, and interfere with proper nutrition, especially of the bowels. The young strongyles are able to travel about, in consequence of the boring apparatus on their heads, but generally prefer a much easier method of progression. They bore into the blood vessels, and are carried by the blood current to different parts of the body, and so we can easily understand how they may turn up anywhere. The very young and the adult worms live in the alimentary canal of the horse; the former escape from the bowel and discharge eggs which are hatched by natural influences, and the young escape into the soil, and enter the bodies of small snails, where they reside comfortably until the snails are swallowed with food by the horse. They then escape into the stomach and intestines, and bore their way through the walls of the alimentary canal. The adults can be expelled and killed by "worm medicines," especially santonin.

6. The "wandering eel-like worms" (*Filaria papillosa*) must not be mistaken for armed strongyles. We seldom open a horse in this country without finding wriggling about in the warm moist cavity of the abdomen one or more long white worms, the males with corkscrew tails, but smaller than the females. But one of the most familiar appearances of these creatures in an immature form is in the eye of the horse, occasionally of the ox. The eel-like worm of the eye of the horse can be seen quite plainly at first disporting himself in this natural aquarium, but very soon he gives rise to so much irritation as to cause complete clouding over of the eye and often permanent loss of sight. A surgical operation for removal of the worm has to be resorted to, and very frequently proves quite effectual. The parasite is much more frequent in low-lying marshy districts than in others, and in India notably occurs in Lower Bengal. It is remarkable that worm in the eye is practically never seen in England, and therefore its treatment is a speciality of Indian Veterinary Surgery. In other respects this worm is known to cause serious inflammation of the organs of the abdomen.

The England "Flukes" or flat worms (*Fasciola hepatica*), like those which cause rot in sheep, are not uncommon as cause of diseased liver in horses and asses. In India this species seems rare, but a near ally, the Amphistome, is very common and rather important. On opening the cæcum and colon we not unfrequently find enormous numbers of small reddish bodies, like grains of barley, mixed with the bowel contents. These on examination prove to have a sucker at each end of the body, which used to be mistaken for mouths, hence their name "mouth at both ends." They cause a good deal of irritation, and in their effects resemble and are nearly as serious as the blood-sucking strongyle, than which they in India are more frequent. Liberal salt ration is the best preventative of them, and, indeed, a measure to which all horse owners in this country should constantly resort, care being taken that the horse, not his syce, obtains the benefit of the salt. These amphistomes like other flukes are remarkable for the complex and numerous developmental stages through which they pass. At one time swimming freely in tank water in all the glory of a long tail, at another ignominiously encysted in the body of snail, finally settling down not uncomfortably to a fat living, enjoying *otium cum dignitate* in the cæcum or colon of the horse. There are many animals that have a much worse time of it than a fluke! Individual flukes, unlike strongyles, contain both male and female organs.

8. Tapeworms are not frequent in the adult form in vegetable feeders, although among the principal parasite torments of flesh-eaters and man. Yet we do see small tæniæ in the large bowel of the horse; in so far as my experience goes, very rarely in India. They are so short and peculiar in appearance as to be hardly recognizable as tapeworms. They give rise in some cases to severe irritation in the bowels. What is the source of the most frequent tapeworm of the horse is not known, but our knowledge of the development of other Tapeworms gives us some clue.

9. Thus the horse like other herbivora (but not nearly so frequently as the ox and camel) has often in his liver and lungs, what are known as Hydatids or Hydatid cysts. These look like white tumours, sometimes bigger than a cricket ball, in other cases no bigger than a pea. When cut into liquid contents squirt out with force often into the eyes of the enthusiastic student of Zoology. These contents are watery for the most part, but have little white grains in them which, examined under a low power, are found to be tapeworm heads; the tumours, in fact, are the cystic or bladder stage of development of the tænia which, more than mankind, deserves Shakespeare's description, a one individual "in its time playing many parts," its acts being seven ages—

1. First the "Ovum" with its shell expelled into the world,
2. And next the "sixhooked embryo" wandering free,
3. Then boring through the tissues of the host becomes a "Cyst,"
4. Which nurse-like from its inner coat developes young,
5. The "Scolices," on heads which bear a ring of hooks,
6. Hydatids swallowed by flesh-feeders lose their coats, but many heads
7. Develope into fruitful Tapeworms and each segment bears ova in many thousands to preserve the race.

I have never known a horse die from Hydatids, but cattle suffer much from them.

10. The sharp tails (Oxyurides) must for the present complete our imperfect enumeration of equine parasitic organisms. They are probably the most familiar, because they reside in the terminal portion of the alimentary canal and are expelled often in enormous numbers. Almost every horse brought in from the districts has some of these worms. They are feeders on excrement, cause little mischief, and can easily be recognised by their having a round firm body, and a soft tail-half to it. They are something like a thick whip with lash as stout almost as and not longer than the handle. Although not very serious they cause irritation, and many a tail spoiled by rubbing is due to the presence of these worms. One of the most common and distinctive indications of their presence is a brownish white deposit around the posterior outlet of the alimentary canal, and sometimes a specimen will be found to have become entangled in its passage through the opening. Syces bring specimens with great triumph as proof of the necessity for a native worm medicine of considerable value, Palas papra seeds. The best treatment, however, for the form of parasitic organism is Injectio Terebinthinæ. The larvæ of Oxyurides hatch out in the earth, then enter some animal in which they become changed into the hermaphrodite form. Those of Ascarides and Filariæ lie encapsuled in some animal, and with it pass into the digestive system of some other animal-form in which they become adult; those of Strongyles live in the earth, and assume the adult condition in some animal (Von Linstow). Such are some of the remarkable variations in metamorphoses shown by Nematodes.

I trust my brief sketch has established my position that internal parasites are worth studying by the naturalist, to whom nothing should be common or unclean!

LUCKNOW RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

The card for to-day was embellished with two very sporting matches, and, in spite of the field in two of the other events being small, the racing was very good. The greatest interest was centred in the issue of the Novelty Stakes which, so far, ranks next to the Pony Derby in importance. Speculation on this race continued brisk to the last moment, and the result was not only an upset of pots and the exemplification of the glorious uncertainties of the Turf, but was also attended with the additional sensation of two objections involving nice points in racing. At the close of the race the ponies were rolling about a good deal, and Laceman, the winner, is said to have jostled Shamshad, causing the latter to collide with Firefly. Objections have been lodged on behalf of these two ponies on the ground that their chances of winning were interfered with. Dunn declares he could not keep his pony straight. The Stewards have come to no decision yet.

The attendance on the course was very full again. The owner of Victor not being convinced of the superiority of Princess Maude, although the former suffered defeat from the latter on Thursday, made a match with lighter weights and a longer distance; but the Waler mare again won with the greatest ease. Tim Whiffler had, perhaps, the largest following in the All Horse Handicap, but the Jaintpore stable were consoled for their defeat in the match by Sir Greville, winning a good race from Lord William Beresford's horse. The Jodhpore mare was never in the race from the first. In the Pony Chase the two country-breds made a poor show; but it is impossible to say how Exchange would have performed had his jockey not gratuitously tumbled off. The weight stopped Autocrat; and Young Gazelle, well ridden by Richards, won after a good race from near home. Apart from the question of these objections, great sympathy is felt for the owner of Shamshad, who brought his pony a long journey from Poona and, after steadily backing him in both races he has run in, it is hard lines that his pony should be beaten. Aylmah, the favourite for the Novelty Stakes, was never in the front rank, and was out of the race fuly a quarter of a mile from home. The Pony Match was won by sheer good riding at the finish. Enbrook was made a hot favourite for the Arab and country-bred handicap against Dragoon and Avenger, and the race, up to the start, was regarded as all over; but the result was a great surprise, as the mare never troubled Dragoon, who held the lead all through.

It has been decided to have a fourth day's racing on Monday, and lotteries are being held to-night on them.

First Race.—A Match Rs. 1,000. Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr. Ross' b. w. m. Princess Maude, 7st. 7lbs. (Richards) 1
Mr. Namreh's b. c. colt Victor, 7st. 7lbs. (Dunn) 2

The betting was 20 to 1 against Princess Maude, and evens on Victor.

They ran side by side to the distance post, where Princess Maude drew out and won in a canter by two lengths. Time—2 mins. 21secs.

Second Race.—Handicap for all Horses. Rs. 400. Distance 1 miles. Value Rs. 880.

Mr. Mullick's b. w.g. Sir Greville, 9st. 10lbs. (Fordham) ... 1
Lord William Beresford's b. w. g. Tim Whiffler, 8st. 10lbs. (Dunn) ... 2
Mr. Runjeet's b. w. m. Sunnylocks. 8st. 8lbs. (Vinall).. 3

In four lotteries of Rs. 1,000 each, aggregating Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,700, Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,740, Sunnylocks sold for Rs. 80, Rs. 70, Rs. 100 and Rs. 60; Tim Whiffler, Rs. 220, Rs. 240, Rs. 260 and Rs. 320; Sir Greville, Rs. 210, Rs. 400, Rs. 500 and Rs. 360.

The average betting was:—Evens on Tim Whiffler; 5 to 4 against Sir Greville; 3 to 1 against Sunnylocks.

From the start Sunnylocks took the lead and made the running to the mile post, where Sir Greville went to the front followed soon after by Tim Whiffler. In the next quarter of a mile Tim Whiffler drew level with Sir Greville, but the latter, from the ¼ mile post, drew away and won by a length. Time—3mins. 10secs.: of the last mile, 1 min. 50 secs.

Third Race.—Handicap Steeplechase. For all Ponies 13-2 and under that have run at the meeting. Distance R.C. Rs. 200. Value Rs. 517.

Mr. J. Kendall's g a p. Young Gazelle, 10st. 12lbs. (Richards) ... 1
Mr. Runjeet's g a p Autocrat, 12st. 7lbs. (Scott) .. 2
Mr. Renton's gr c b p Faust, 9st. (Ambah) ... 3

Also ran:—Exchange, 9st.

In a lottery of the gross value of Rs. 1,670, Faust sold for Rs. 10; Exchange, Rs. 20; Autocrat, Rs. 300; and Young Gazelle, Rs. 340.

The average betting was:—11 to 10 against Autocrat; 5 to 4 against Young Gazelle; 10 to 1 against Exchange; and 12 to 1 against Faust.

Exchange and Faust in company led the way over the water-jump and succeeding fence, when Exchange went to the front, the two Arabs following in close order. At the sixth fence the native riding Exchange fell off, and soon after Young Gazelle and Autocrat passed Faust and went round in the order named, separated by three lengths. Near home Autocrat's weight began to tell, and Young Gazelle drew away further and secured the verdict by six lengths. Time—4 mins. 26 secs.

Fourth Race.—Novelty Stakes. Rs. 600. Distance 1¼ miles. Value Rs. 1,790. For all Ponies 13-2, C. Breds 13-3, above heights, to carry 9st. each. Height allowance. Winners once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 4lbs.; of the day 7lbs.

Capt. L. Gordon's ch a. p. Laceman, 8st. 7lbs. (Dunn), 1
Mr. Hyde's g a. p. Shamshad, 9st 10lbs. (Fordham)..... 2
Major Neeld's ch. a. p. Firefly, 9st. 7lbs. (Mr. Rose) .. 3

Also ran:—Baronet, 9st. 10lbs.; Aylmah 9st. 10lbs.; and Gazelle, 8st.

There were eleven lotteries on this race, aggregating Rs. 29,000, the details of which are given below.

The average betting was:—5 to 4 against Aylmah; 5 to 2 against Shamshad; 6 to 1 against Laceman; and 12 to 1 against Firefly, Baronet and Gazelle.

From the start Laceman, attended by Shamshad headed the lot, Baronet, Firefly, Aylmah and Gazelle following in a line. They ran in this order to the turn for home, where Aylmah and Gazelle were out of it. Baronet and Firefly made an effort to get on terms with the leaders, but they failed, and Laceman, after a good race, won all out by a length: a close third and fourth. Time—by Messrs. Lund and Blockley's chronograph—2 mins. 25 secs.

Fifth Race.—A Match. Rs. 1,000. Distance ¾ mile.

Captain Mayne's ch c-b. m. Josephine, 9st. (Tingey).... 1
Lalla Durga Shah's ch.cb.m. Gipsy, 9st. 10lbs. (Vinall) ...

The betting was:—11 to 10 on Gipsy, and evens against Josephine.

Gipsy jumped off with the lead and forced the running six lengths in front of the others to the ½ mile post, where Tingey, settling down, began to creep up. Both jockeys then commenced riding, and made a grand finish, Tingey securing the verdict by half a length. Time—1 min. 32 secs.

Sixth Race,—Handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. Rs. 300. Distance 1 mile. Value Rs. 775.

Mr. Ditmas's b a h Dragoon, 8st. 2lbs. (Richmond)..... 1
Mr. Gasper's b c-b h Avenger, 9st. 3lbs. (Vinall)........ 2
Mr. Runjeet's ch c b m Enbrook, 9st. (Greenhaugh).. 3

In one lottery, the gross value of which was Rs. 1,730, Enbrook sold for Rs. 520; Dragoon, Rs. 70; and Avenger, Rs. 140.

The betting was:—5 to 2 on Enbrook; 3 to 1 against Dragoon; and 5 to 1 against Avenger.

Dragoon went to the front and led by a length from Enbrook, with Avenger another length in the rear. After a couple of hundred yards the gap between the three increased till they turned into the straight, when Enbrook made an effort to get up to Dragoon, but failed. Near the rails, Enbrook was passed by Avenger, while Dragoon, who was never headed, won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 53 secs.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTH AUSTRALIA.

The following is a summary of a report by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods on the mineralogy of the Northern Territory, Austialia, as telegraphed by the Government Resident to the Minister of Education, South Australia:—"I confidently assert that the Northern Territory is exceptionally rich in minerals, only a small portion of which have been made known to the public. I do not believe that the same quantity of mineral veins of gold, silver, tin, copper and lead will be found in any equal area in Australia; in fact, I doubt if many provinces will be found in any country so singularly and exceptionally favored as Arnheim's land in respect to mineral riches. In the mines that have already been worked, in gold especially, they cannot be said to have gone to any depth, but all nearly have shown unusually good ore, and it is unquestionable that not 25 per cent. of the veins visible have been worked at all. As to the causes of the depression in the mining interest in the Territory generally, the report will give ample details, but it is from no want of mineral deposits. Years will not exhaust the discoveries to be made here when the difficulties of labour have been got over, as they surely will be ere long. The Peninsula of Arnheim's Land will become one of the great mining centres of Australia. Gold is found in the Territory in exactly the same manner as in other parts of the world; the stone in the reefs which have been worked is rich and generally of high standard."

Mr. Woods states that he is convinced that not one of the mines hitherto worked or abandoned has been exhausted of gold, and not 25 per cent. of the auriferous reefs have been fairly tested. A slight examination convinces him that many of the Territory reefs contain rich metal, even though the prospectors turned away from them.

Reference is made to the cost of labor, strikes, and the inefficiency of the batteries, and Mr. Woods says that when these difficulties are overcome, the day of the mines of the Northern Territory will have come. Deep sinking, he considers, is best settled by the diamond drill, but as there is so much payable stone within easy reach, deep sinking is not important just now. He states that there are gullies and flats innumerable connected with auriferous slates and even quartz reefs, which have never been prospected, and he specially refers to the country between Mount Wells and Mount Douglas, the ranges on the east side, a distance of nearly 50 miles.

All the silver lodes seen are silver lead lodes. Silver is also associated with gold and copper. Eventually there can be no doubt a large production of silver may looked for from the Territory. After lead, tin is dealt with.

Mr. Woods states that tin will be one of the great sources of mineral riches in the Territory, as it occurs in the form of reef tin. The different tin districts of Australasia and the Indian Archipelago are referred to, and the conditions in the Territory are said to be the same as in the rich vein districts of Queensland. In the Territory the tin is spread over a wider area than in the case of the Herberton mines, and the lodes are more numerous. He states:—'I am convinced from what I have seen that no part of Australia can show tin lodes to the same number and extent as the Territory, though in particular instances, such as Mount Bischoff, they may be richer.' He is sure that many lodes will be discovered on the edge of the granite country. The Northern Territory is called emphatically a tin country.

Copper lodes exist in many places, and some of the ores are of singular richness. Nickel, iron, manganese, graphite and bismuth are also dealt with. Details are then given of the visit to all the known goldfields, reefs and claims which fully establish the positions taken up. An account is also given of the trip through the unexplored regions by Mount Douglas and the Katharine.

In conclusion, Mr. Woods condemns the way in which mineral lands are held by persons who do not work them. As the result of a knowledge of the Chinese, both in China and in Australia, he says the Chinese should be entirely excluded from the goldfields except as hired servants. At present the whole of the gold mining industry of the Territory is bound hand and foot and handed over to the Chinese. "We shall one day regret the supremacy we have given them. If the Territory belonged to a European nation, its mineral resources would have been made a source of splendid national riches and prosperity, while we stand idle and let them flow into the coffers of the Chinese Empire. If we cannot make use of them now, it won't be always so; but what folly to let this alien people quietly carry them away. Future generations will be amazed at our imbecility in this matters, and future colonists will loudly blame the culpable ignorance which despoiled the country of its best, though happily not its only, inheritance."

THE SPEED OF IRONCLADS.

An official Italian paper gives the following particulars regarding the fastest ironclads in the world:—

Italia (Italian), 18 knots an hour; Lepanto Umberto, Sicilia and Sardegna, (Italian), 17.50; Warspite (English), 17.20; Imperieuse (French), 17; Ruggiero di Luaria, Morosini and Andrea Doria, (Italian), 16.50; Nile, Trafalgar, Sanspareil, Anson, Camperdown, Benbow, Rodney, Howe, Collingwood, Colossus and Edinburgh (English), 16; Duilio (Italian), 15.30; Dandolo (Italian), 15.20; Devastation (French), 15.17; Alexandra (English), 15; Foudroyan, Amiral, Baudin, Formidable, Neptune, Hoche, Marceaux and Magenta (French), 15; Hercules (English), 14.69; Redoubtable (French), 14.66; Temeraire (French), 14.65; Dreadnought (English), 14.52; Affondatore (Italian), 14.50; Terrible, Indomptable, Caiman, and Requin (French), 14.50; Amiral Duperre (French), 14.47; Sultan (English) 14.30; Neptune (English), 14 30; Inflexible (English), 14; and Vauban (French), 14. The newspapers express satisfaction that the Italian ironclads are the fastest in the world.

"OUR KIND NEIGHBOURS."

Le Figaro writes:—"The only object an Englishman has in Paris is amusement; consequently he looks upon it as a place quite unworthy of consideration—as a sort of great fair, a tap-room, or any other kind of disreputable place. In an Englishman's eyes the *Parisienne* is a mountebank, the *Parisienne* a humbug. In Paris the Englishman lets himself be seen without his cloak of hypocrisy. No longer obliged to play the part of the gentleman, he frankly discloses himself such as nature made him—as selfish, proud, and arrogant. The same gentleman whom you may have seen in London irreproachably and immaculately clad, is then dressed out in a suit of coloured tweeds with a square pattern, and a travelling cap with double peak and two ears. It is thus accoutred that he goes to the opera and the Comèdie Francaise. This is his only means of avenging himself for the necessity which he finds Paris to be to him. He is so much bored in his smoky London, in the midst of the wretchedness on the banks of the Thames, by his Biblical Sundays, and the monotony of the city, that he must have at any price the sunshine, wine, and gaiety of Paris. But the Englishman does not like to find elsewhere that which is wanting at home, and, compelled to purchase his pleasure abroad and bring his guineas with him, he endeavours to be haughty and impolite, after the manner of upstarts who bully the footmen in their pay. The Englishman is often accompanied by his wife, who comes to try to amuse herself too, as Englishwomen do. She looks upon a visit to Paris as a great piece of revelry, which she renews, moreover, several times a year, making the best of her opportunity of eating, flirting, and chattering which the English manners do not permit. She is often a very charming woman, and makes one forget what a nuisance her husband is. She likes Frenchmen who talk and amuse her, whilst her husband either scarcely addresses her or treats her like a servant. Not unfrequently you see passing in a hired carriage a young badly-dressed Englishman seated by a pretty woman dressed in the height of fashion. You would almost fancy them two wax-work figures hawked about by a showman to advertise the Musee Grevin. Yet there are some amiable Englishmen, even in Paris, those who have settled there and passed some years in the place. But even they have not quite consented to abdicate. Infatuated with themselves, they bear London with them in their luggage, and have a neighbourhood to themselves which cuts them off from other societies. Here are found also the English grocer chemist, restaurateur, and tailor, with the groceries, patent medicines, and cloth of the Fatherland. All they have taken of Paris are its sun and air; two things of which London is entirely ignorant.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT.

An interesting calculation was made some time ago as to the amount of meat which is consumed during the year in the various civilised countries of the world. The result, with the ordinary allowances for the fallibility of all statistics, was that every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom ate one hundred and ten pounds of butchers' meat annually, or something under five ounces a day. For the United States the figure was one hundred and twenty pounds, thus putting the Americans at the head of all civilised peoples for meat-consuming capacities. Next to the United States came England, and a long way after her France with only sixty-six pounds annually per head of the population, until the irreducible minimum was reached in Portugal, whose contented and prosperous people managed to get on and wax fat although each individual only consumed twenty pounds. In the current number of Dr. Richardson's magazine, the "*Asclepiad*," we are reminded that figures such as these apply to the countries as a whole, but that if the great cities are taken as the unit of calculation, then the amount of meat eaten increases enormously. Thus he says that at the time of the Lancashire Cotton Famine, while the average daily consumption in England might be put down at seven and a half ounces, in London it would be as much as twenty-two ounces. The same is the case for France, three ounces being the average diurnal ration of meat all over the country, and nine ounces for the more pampered Parisian. Statisticians will, of course, differ as to whether figures such as these are correct or not; but there can be no doubt whatever of the enormous part which animal food does play in feeding the English-speaking race. Its consumption as the level of general comfort rises, tends to increase, and this in spite of the great augmentation of price which this class of food has experienced in the last twenty years. Recently some very good tidings were reported from Liverpool—where enormous quantities both of live stock and dead meat are always arriving from the other side of the Atlantic—to the effect that a great fall in the price of beef had occurred, which might be expected to affect even the Metropolitan markets in a way favourable to the consumer. Unfortunately, no such result appears to have taken place, and very natural complaints are made that, however, low may be the price of cattle or carcases at the point of debarkation the purchaser of mutton and beef from retail butchers never seems to feel the benefit for reduced bills. At the Birkenhead lairages for example American beef the other day was being disposed of at the very reasonable price of fourpence three farthings a pound. This, however, it must be remembered, includes every part of the animal, and not merely the "prime cuts." At the same time it was stated that the prices of live cattle shipped from America have fallen to almost half what they were a couple of years ago, and that the meat-growers of the United States are likely to be heavy losers. Who, then are the gainer by this state of the market? Apparently not the consumers, who go on paying the same as before to their family purveyors of meat. We hear of New Zeland mutton being poured into England in huge quantities; the Ionic, for instance, has just brought home about twenty-two thousand live sheep, and it will be interesting to see if any fall in the price of legs of mutton is experienced in consequence. Such an event is highly improbable. Under these circumstances there are many who turn round on that useful public servant, the family butcher, and accuse him of making exorbitant profits. He is th unfashionable "middleman," who is alleged to stand between producer and consumer, and to derive from both of them an inequitable amount of pecuniary gain.—*Daily Telegraph.*

PROPOSED INCOME TAX IN FRANCE.

A proposal of the Budget Committee for an Income-tax is assailed on all hands by the newspapers. The effective motive no doubt is the desire of capitalists to protect themselves from a loss, but it happens that there are other objections to be urged to the scheme which of themselves carry some weight. The chief of these is the difficulty of carrying the plan into practical execution. An Income-tax will be an entirely new institution in France. Its opponents here say that when it was first introduced in England the work of assessing and taxing incomes occupied five years before the money could be collected. Now as the Budget which the committee is trying to balance must be settled by the end of this year, something more immediately profitable than an Income-tax must be devised. Other newspapers clamour against it on the ground that it would be a retrograde movement contrary to the democratic tendency of the age, which is towards individual liberty. The State should not be allowed to pry into a man's private affairs. This objection of course is worthless in an age when the State already manages a number of things for the people and notably busies itself about the education of their children. If the tax be really imposed, it may turn out to be the last straw for many persons of moderate incomes. France ought to be a happier country than England, it might be thought, enjoying, as it does immunity from the irksome tribute, but as a matter of fact, incomes are already very heavily taxed. Owing to octroi duties and protection, the cost of living in large cities is heavy, and is increasing at an alarming rate.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

A correspondent writes to the *Gloucester Journal*:—"I have seen a copy of a remarkable statement on the case of Crawford *vs.* Crawford, which is being privately circulated. It is in the form of notes upon the Evidence at the two trials, and upon the summing-up of the judge in the latter suit. It is done with consummate skill, not the least effective manifestation of which appears in the judicial air preserved throughout. It is rather the summing-up of a judge than the plea of an advocate, and if it were possible to make it public it would, I fancy, have considerable effect in disturbing the curious unanimity with which the public have assumed the absolute accuracy of the statements of Mrs. Crawford. From the construction of the notes, which deal minutely with innumerable points in the evidence and the summing-up, it is impossible to summarise them. But there are one or two points that may be noted. Almost at the commencement they deal with the fatal and irrevocable error of judgment which kept Sir Charles Dilke out of the witness-box on the first trial. The statement is repeated that upon this matter Sir Charles Dilke had "left himself in the hands of his advisers—both great lawyers and personal friends." Up to the last moment they differed as to whether he should give evidence. He expected that he would be called, and came into Court fully prepared. At the last moment they agreed, and, only on this account, he allowed himself to be dismissed from the case without going into the box. There is no reference to the alleged agency of Mr. Chamberlain at this delicate and critical moment. It is pretty certain that the point in Mrs. Crawford's evidence which went further than anything in the direction of sustaining her case, was her ability to describe the room in "the house off Tottenham Courtroad" where, as she alleged, she was in the habit of meeting Sir Charles Dilke. It will be remembred that at the suggestion of one of the jury she drew a plan of the room. This was not disputed, and the presumption was that its accuracy was admitted by Sir Charles Dilke. The amazing statement is now made for the first time that the plan was never seen until after the summing-up by any one who had ever seen the room itself! So far from being an accurate description it was at fault in many important particulars. For example, the door was put on the wrong side of the room, and the stairs on the wrong side of the house. The most prominent object in the room, a large Roman Catholic image, was not mentioned. Even if the plan had been correct, it did not prove the case, for it is stated that a detective named Clarke, engaged on behalf of Mrs. Crawford, visited Warren-street in November. Not less striking testimony is forthcoming upon Mrs. Crawford's statements with respect to the rooms in Sloane-street. It will be remembered that one of the most revolting passages in the confession described three persons in Sir Charles Dilke's bed. It is now stated as a matter of fact that Sir Charles Dilke's bed is a single camp bed in which it is physically impossible for three persons to have congregated. Mrs. Crawford also described this room, though not accurately, and the mistake she made is very significant. Before Mrs. Crawford went into the box, and whilst she sat listening in the Court, Ellen Drake, one of the servants at Sloane-street, was examined as to the appearance of the room. Subsequently, when Mrs. Crawford was put in the box, she was asked to describe the room, and followed Ellen Drake's description so minutely that she even adopted a mistake made by the girl. Ellen Drake said the room was painted all white, whereas the cupboards, which form prominent objects in the room, are not white, but yellow. It is suggested that if Mrs. Crawford had ever seen the room she would have corrected this slip on the part of the housemaid. Another important discrepancy in Mrs. Crawford's testimony with respect to Warren-street is pointed out for the first time. In her confession to her husband, communicated to the Court at the first trial, Mrs. Crawford said, Sir Charles Dilke took a piece of paper out of his pocket and wrote down the address with a pencil, and gave it me in the morning. At the second trial she said: He would not let me write down. He made me repeat it over several times and learn *it by* heart. These are only a few of the points dealt with in this statement, the appearance of which just now in its present form is on all fours with the general conduct of the case. Had it appeared as the speech of Sir Charles Dilke's counsel addressed to the jury, and had the cross-examination been conducted upon the lines it follows, the issue of the trial might have been different. Not the least effective portions of the notes are those which show how, owing to an unfortunate sequence of circumstances, beginning with fatal abstention from the witness-box in the first trial, Sir Charles Dilke was practically undefended whilst his life and his character were being wrecked."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

SILVER was unchanged in London yesterday at 45⅞d. per oz. In Rupee Securities Four per cent. had declined ⅜ths, say to 70⅛; while Four-and-a-half per cent. were ½ lower, at 74⅛. Other financial items come unchanged.

In Liverpool the Cotton market closed dull last evening, sales 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats, with Mid-Uplands on the spot still quoted at 5⅝d., and Surats unchanged all round. Arrivals were quiet, and for November-January they were 1-32d. lower; for January-February no quotation is given; for February-March there was a decline of 1-64d. at 4 59-64d., but for March-April (which is a fresh quotation) the rate was 1-32d. higher than that for the previous month, at 4 61-64d. per lb.

Spot Mid-Uplands in New York were 1-16 lower yesterday, at 9 3-16. Futures for March were quoted at 9·21, the closing quotation for February having been 9·11, or three points lower than the previous rate. Receipts at the United States Ports were 45,000 bales, against 55,000 bales on the same day last year, and 62,000 bales in 1884.

COTTON.—Our market has been dull and declining, business was done this morning in Good Bengals, at Rs. 149, "Fully Good" at Rs. 155, and in "Fine" at Rs. 167 for November 20th delivery. Some Good Bengals were also placed for December at Rs. 148. Later in the day Fine Bengals, for November delivery, were offering as low as Rs. 165 without attracting buyers. Stapled Oomras are in request; but sellers are firm at the prices ruling a week ago, and consequently no business has been done. We quote :—

Bengals, Good, Rs. 148, Fully Good, Rs. 153-4, Fine, Rs. 165, November delivery.
Julgaum, Good, Rs. 171-2, March delivery.
Khangaum, do. „ 177-8, Dec., delivery, Rs. 174 March delivery.
Broach, Good, Rs. 206, March delivery, Fine, Rs. 209-10 April delivery.
Dhollerah, Good Rs. 176, Fully Good, Rs. 182, Fine, Rs. 190, April delivery.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Business doing is of a most insignificant description. There are a few buyers of White Delhi Wheat at Rs. 3-15-9; but sellers are asking Rs. 4; and this slight difference seems to be insurmountable.

Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,908	bales
Wheat	30,733	cwts.
Linseed	3,822	„
Rapeseed	2,839	„
Gingellyseed	2,746	„
Poppyseed	239	„
Groundnuts	281	„

FREIGHTS.—The market continues dull, but we have heard of some business having been done for Mediterranean Ports at 18s. 9d. per ton for December shipment; and the Govino is reported to have filled up for Antwerp at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has risen here to-day 1-32d. to 1-16d. and closes with a feeling of firmness, which is a striking contrast to the position yesterday and on Saturday, when Banks would scarcely name a selling rate, either ready or forward, at the close of business on those days. In Calcutta rates have also advanced 1-32d. and it is evident that the state of semi-panic we were thrown into yesterday was not warranted. The Money market is slightly easier; and the immediate requirements for export business are comparatively small; but the visible supply of money to the end of the year is far less than the average. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 19-32d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5⅝d.	„
Francs „ „	1·87	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been more enquiry for Four per cent. to-day, and the Market may be called rather firmer at 97 11-16 to ¾; Four-and-a-half per cent., as usual, have been neglected, and are unaltered at 102⅜.

SHARES.—The settlement of time bargains in Government Paper being over, we have had a much more active market in shares to-day; in Mill scrip the tendency has again been downward, and we have to report a decline of Rs. 15 in Katao Muckunjee, which are quoted at Rs. 845; of Rs. 10 in Framjee Petit, which now stand at Rs. 635; of Colaba Land and Mill, Queen, and Ripon, of Rs. 5 at Rs. 680, Rs. 890 and Rs. 895, respectively. National Bank shares have declined Rs. 2, say, to Rs. 112, Mofussil Press shares are down Rs. 5, at Rs. 395. On the other hand Albert Press shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,040; and Manockjee Petit Mill scrip has advanced Rs. 2½, closing at Rs. 1,187½ after having touched Rs. 1,190 during the day. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay and Burmah Trading are Rs. 50 lower at Rs. 2,650, and the Third Issue are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 670. Bombay Saw Mills have moved up Rs. 15, say, to Rs. 225; but Alcock, Ashdown and Co. are Rs. 40 lower on the original shares, and Rs. 25 on the others, present quotations being Rs. 145 and Rs. 115, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 10	160
Bombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	Rs. 14	140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	1	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	15	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,670
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	395
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	22
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	5
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	7
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£100
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	145 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	119
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	149
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	600
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	670
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	..	6 p.c	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	10	...	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	10		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	17	Rs. 26	326
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. c	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 8	103
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 ct	123
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		202
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	660
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	725
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	680
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	890
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	9
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	795
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	[illegible]	1,000	..	635
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		920
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	[illegible]	500	Rs. 2	880
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Knatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	1	Rs. 5	150
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1187½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	500
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	885
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	890
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	835
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,27
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	35
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,27
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		675
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	830

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Pachumba, a British flag steamer, with a tonnage of 524, Captain Mackerness, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, from Kurrachee and Coast, with general cargo.

THE steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain S. Mersa, obtained her port clearance yesterday. She proceeds under Austrian colours to Hongkong via Colombo, with a cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain James Whyte, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. She had left Liverpool on (October 3), with a general cargo, and made her way here via the Canal and Port Said.

THE s.s. Purulia, of British colours, 993 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, yesterday obtained her port clearance for Kurrachee, Persian Gulf and Bussorah. She is laden and has on board the following passengers:—Lieut. J. E. Barry and 2 servants, Mrs. J. E. Barry and 1 servant, Revd. P. R. Brezevela, Revd. E. Marceau, Mr. A. H. M. Laid. For Kurrachee—Captain J. Bonomi, Mr. Hithens, Syed Turkey and one friend, Mr. J. Barker, Mrs. Meyer, Misses Henderson and 5 servants, Merwanji Naorosji, and 62 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Lawada	2140	A. Liddiard	A	M. Mackenzie.
„ California	2295	W. S. Young	B	W. & A. Graham
„ Parramatta.	2681	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Titania	2011	S. Mersa	E	A. Loyds & Co.
„ C. Cameron.	1585	J. R. Kewly	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cuba	1573	......	H J	......
„ Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross	K	McCulloch.
„ City of Canterbury	2009	A. B. Grey	L	Sir C. Forbes.
„ River Indus	2255	E. B. Murray	N	W. & A. Graham
„ Cameo	1481	J. Rich	O	C. Eduljee.
„ R. Rubattino	3014	G. Mersa	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ Govino	1454	C. Stephenson	P	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Clan Graham (s)	Whyte	Liverpool, Oct. 3.
	Pachamba (s)	Mackerness.	Kurrachee & Coast, Oct. 30.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Java, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamers Titania and Purulia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California s—30 cases writing paper, Byramji Naoroji; 5 hogsheads stout, Dhunjibhai Cawasji.
City of Canterbury s—20 cases slates, K. Noorbhai.
Clan Cameron s—50 cases claret, J. Fleming and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Parramatta s—10 cases colous, N. Surufali; 27 cases. oilmanstores, B. Burjorji.
Govin s—12 packages tissue paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 10 cases aniline dye, C. Ramji; 16 cases window-glass, Manekji Pestonji.
Kangra s—13 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ancona s—10 cases champagne Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—7 cases chanpagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ludhiana s—3 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan MacLean s—25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
California s—10 cases whisky, Dhunjibhai Cowasji;
Clan McDonald s—2 hogsheads Oldtom, Dhunjibhai Cowasji;

FROM GENOA.

D. Baldinno s—22 bags bar silver (Rs. 85,000), the National Bank; 60 barrels fresh grapes, F, Bozzoni.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—35 packages writing paper, S. A. S. Daood, 163 cases glassware, Gangjee Punja; 176 cases window glass, A. Abdulally; 51 packages glassware, A. Bhimabhai; 56 cases glassware, B. Bhima; 54 packages glassware, Abba Haji Esmal; 75 packages glassware, S. Bhima.

FROM TRIESTE.

Titania s—46 cases writing paper, Warden & Co; 16 cases pepper and 4 cases plain cards, V. Heptulabhai; 2 cases musical boxes, Marcks & Co; 1 barrel wine, Warden & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D. Balduino s—5 cases envelopes, F. Muraglia & Co.
Hydaspes s—10 cases medicine, Cowasji Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—700 cwts. linseed, Ghella Bharmull; 700 bales wool, Nursey Kathoo; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 135 bales cotton, Muddonjee Canjee; 460 cwts wet dates, Menahem Messa.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—½ cwt Indian. condiments, Geo. Gahagan and Co; 640 cwt myrobollams, Haridas Gokuldas; 14,784 lbs. skins, A Abba; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 7,100 lbs. hides and skins, E. Gangji and Co; 409 cwts gum, Ramji Bhawanji; 22 cwts gum, Nurpal Sejpal; 144 cwts gum, P. Khutao; 40 cwts gum, Kesowji Kalianji; cwt tusk, Pursotum Khossal; 17 bales skins, David Sassoon and Co.
Lawada s—16 bags Fennel seed, A. Blascheck and Co; 4 cases apparel, Wm. Watson, and Co.
Paramatta s—132 cwt myrobollams, Ratansi Peonja; 150 cwt Mother O'Pearls shells, J. M. Rehmtoola; 45 bags weedseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Titania (s), 10,000 lbs. twist, G. Lachmondas.
Khiva s—500 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 20 bales twist, Tong Wah and Co; 300 bales twist, Tharia Topun; 75 bales twist, H. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy

FOR LEGHORN.

Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—16 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 195 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 5 cwts, brassware, F. Fisher and Co.; 555 cwts, gingelly seed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 435 cwts gingelly seed, Sewlal Kisandas.

FOR GENOA.

Lamport s—2,000 cwts wheat, F. Massoti and Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hornhead s—4,000 cwts linseed, W. Bell and Co.; 2,000 cwts linseed, R. Ragunath and Co.; 1,000 cwts linseed, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

California s—5 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—325 cwts wheat, flour and grain, H. J. Purphoi; 2,375 cwts wheat flour, H. S Sidik; 225 cwts gunny bags, H. J Kassum.

FOR ANTWERP.

Govino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwt Rape seed, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR HULL.

River Indus s—1,293 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kilwa s—74 bales cotton, Ramjeedass.
Nurjehan s—68 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmidass.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th October 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

39th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut Col W E Chambers, Staff Corps, to be officiating Comdt, vice Gellie, on furlough. Dated 20th Sept 1886.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Surg A W Alcock to the offg medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg Major A P Holmes, M D.

Major W J Vousden, v.c., 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed member of the Punjab remount purchasing Committee, vice Captain H N Webb, transferred to the Remount Dept.

It is further notified that the Sibi Fair will be held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd Jany 1887.

Lieut H E Holland, 24th Punjab Infy, is appointed junior officer in the Punjab Battalion of the Burma Police, vice Lieut C Cheyne, permitted to resign that appointment.

Col E W Saunders, 2nd Batn West Yorkshire Regt, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his being placed on half pay on the 20th March 1887.

The Horse Guards having notified that Col G. Bayley, 1st Batn East Surrey Regt, will be placed on half pay on the 11th Nov 1886, on completing four years' service as Regtl Lieut-Col in command of the 1st Batn of his Regt, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

With the sanction of Govt, Capt J F C Thatcher, 20th Bo Infy, is appointed Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, Qr Mr Genl's Dept, during the absence of Lieut A C Yate in Burma. Dated 7th Oct 1886.

Lieut R J Strachey, 4th Batn Rifle Brigade, is detailed to attent the present garrison class at Kasauli.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut F B Buist-Sparks, 1st Batn West Riding Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the Commissariat Staff.

With the sanction of Govt, the following orders are confirmed :—

Burma Field Force orders, dated 1st Jan and 30th May 1886, appointing Lieut F A London, 25th Madras Infantry, to be Brigade Qr Mr at Mandalay, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st to the 19th Dec 1886, inclusive.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut-Col J M Toppin, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Batn Wiltshire Regt.—Captain F P Cockburn, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

8th Bengal Cavy.—Major G MacCall, to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 16th to the 30th Oct 1886, under the leave rules for the S C in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 15th April, page 154.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th October 1886.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Persian, agreeably to the provisions of section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

4th October 1886.—Capts J G Morris, Bengal S C, K S Davison, Bengal S C, Lieuts D B Thomson, East Yorkshire Regt, probationer Bo S C, R B Adams, Bengal S C, W H M Stewart, Bengal S C, F O Anderson, Bengal S C, Rev J Moulson, B A Chaplain, Hazara.

The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

4th October 1886.—Captain F C Carter, 2nd Bn Northmbld Fusirs, Lieut C H Farquharson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, E B Lang, Royal Artillery, probationer S C, O C Williamson, R A, E W Richards, R A, probationer S C, F de B Young, R A, R A Carruthers, Devonshire Regt, probationer S C, F T C Hughes nd Bn Cheshire Regt, C L Woollcombe, 1st Bn King's Own Borderers, W E A Blakeney, King's Own Borderers, probationer S C, J O Mennie, Worcester Regt, probationer Bom S C, A Giles, East Lancashire Regt, probationer S C, F J Fowler, North Lancashire Regt, probationer B S C, F J H Barton, Wiltshire Regt, probationer S C, A C B Johnson, Manchester Regt, probationer S C, T C Ross, 2nd Bn Highland L Infy, T E O'Leary, 1st Bn Royal Irish Fusrs, G de S Barrow, Connaught Rangers, probationer S C, W S Mardall, Royal Marines, probationer S C.

Military Works Dept—On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Lieut J Stewart, Royal Engrs, has been granted 68 days' furlough in India, with effect from the 3rd Feb 1886.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Divn order, No 567, dated the 13th Sept 1886, appointing Captain C Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regt, to officiate as Brigade Major, Umballa, with effect from the 11th idem, there being no other qualified officer available, vice Capt Davies, transferred to Allahabad.

Presidency District order, No 825, dated the 24th Sept 1886, directing Col R Smith, Comdg 8th Bengal Infy, to assume command of the district, vice Brigdr Genl LeMesurier, transferred to the Saugor Dist.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Honorary Lieut G. Mortimer in G O C C, dated 19th Augt 1886, is extended to 17th Dec 1886.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Batn Seaforth Highlanders—Capt D Stewart, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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SAFETY versus DANGER.

TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult MR. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celerities.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see a public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
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IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BECKHAM—November 1, at Poona, the wife of Captain L. G. Beckham, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade-Major, of a son.

DEATH.

DUBASH—November 2, at her brother's residence. Grant Road, in the Victoria Theatre Lane, Hamabai, the widow of the late Peerosha Ookerjee Kasinath, and sister of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dinshawjee Dubash, aged 42 years, deeply regretted. The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURNS—October 29, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. H. Burns, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUTCHER—CLIFTON—October 27, at Mooltan, by the Rev. A. Bridge, William Henry Butcher, to Jane Clifton

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

WITH a profound belief in the maxim that history repeats itself, and in the certainty that the means which were successfully adopted for the suppression of one insurrection may be as successfully adopted for the suppression of another, the Commander-in-Chief has lately told Sir Charles Bernard to take a leaf out of the book of Lazare Hoche, General of the Armies of the French Republic. Hoche was sent to La Vendée to put down an insurrection which was more detrimental to the First Republic, though scarcely more embarrassing to its commanders, than the dacoity movement in Upper Burma is to the Government of India and its military advisers. In one respect Hoche was worse off in La Vendée than General White is in Burma or than Sir Frederick Roberts will be when he gets there. He had capable and courageous opponents in Charette and Stofflet, and he had a religious and a local enthusiasm opposed to him rather more burning, we suspect, than the Burmese dacoits, even on the rare occasions on which they have had a Phoongye at their head, have ever shown. But the Commander-in-Chief has thought the parallel close enough to warrant him in tearing out a few pages from the history of the suppression of the war in La Vendée for the instruction of whom it may concern. It is a pity that Sir Frederick Roberts had no more reliable an authority at hand than M. Thiers. Carlyle's bet that he would find "a lie a page" in any fifty pages of Thiers' too bright but never too veracious narrative was perhaps forgotten at Simla when its pages were appealed to. Still, Commanders-in-Chief, like play-wrights, "*prendent leur bien*" wherever they may find it, and Sir Frederick Roberts thinks he has found hints and examples of the way in which to put down dacoity in Burma in a certain garrulous historian's record of the way in which the Chouans were put down in Brittany and La Vendée nearly a hundred years ago. Hoche, undoubtedly, had a difficult task in hand. He had a fleet and fleeting foe, with a faculty for hiding itself and distributing itself in out-of-the-way places which no dacoity band in Burma has ever surpassed. We seem in Thiers' account of the Vendean peasant to see a picture of the Burman dacoit. "His musket was at his side, hid beneath straw, or in the ground. At the first signal of his Chiefs he hastened to them, attacked the Republicans, then stole away through the woods, returned to his fields, and again concealed his piece, and the Republicans found but an unarmed peasant, in whom they could not by any means recognize a soldier." The country in which he operated was wild, mountainous, and woody, and in addition he had about three hundred leagues of coast to watch. It was to his disadvantage that the troops over which he was set were demoralized by too great familiarity with the peculiar conditions of civil war. They had become plunderers and exasperators of the people whom they were sent into the field to win over to allegiance to the Republic. Hoche's first care was to divide the Vendean forces by a system of strong posts which prevented the two great divisions of them from co-operating. That part of the Republican General's experience will carry small instruction in Burma, where there is little combination of movement between the dacoit bands. We suspect that Sir Frederick Roberts finds more instruction in Hoche's method of forming a semi-circular line of strong posts connected by patrols, so that no hostile bodies could pass between them without being detected. In this way every village and hamlet was occupied, and as soon as occupied it was disarmed, cattle and other valued inhabitants being seized as hostages and kept in hand until every weapon had been given up. In this way Hoche's line slowly advanced, contracting as it advanced until it took a circular form, and leaving behind it a country well scoured of insurgents. Sir Charles Bernard apparently thinks that Hoche's plan has been copied in Burma as closely as the circumstances of the country will warrant. We are pushing forward posts, he says, and have now nearly a hundred and fifty held by troops and police. But the "elastic ring" feature of Hoche's system does not seem to have been imitated yet. We do not see anything like the gradual contracting of Hoche's ring, merciless and implacable, and bringing the Vendeans to bay as no other process had done. Is it because of the greater area of the scene of operations in this case, the area of Upper Burma being a hundred thousand miles, and that of La Vendée (is not Sir Charles Bernard's estimate here a little low?) only two thousand five hundred miles? Evidently the Chief Commissioner in Burma does not think that much is to be learnt from Hoche. We shall see if Sir Frederick Roberts, who sets greater store upon the experience of that most worthy of the generals of the Revolution, is able to turn to better account in Burma the lessons of the war in La Vendée.

SIR THEODORE HOPE has evinced in a very noteworthy way the vitality of his interest in the scene of his earlier labours by offering to the people of Ahmedabad the benefit of his advice upon sanitary matters. The somewhat lengthy memorandum which we published yesterday is of more than local application, and some of its passages claim as much attention in Bombay as in the mofussil. Of the serious pass which matters sanitary have reached at Ahmedabad the Sanitary Commissioner's report lately gave abundant evidence. It would scarcely be libelling the capital of Gujerat to call it the unhealthiest town in India. It is, at all events, the most unhealthy of the larger towns of the Presidency, people dying there, as Dr. Hewlett lately declared, at a rate which "without being an alarmist, he might truly term appalling." Sir Theodore Hope takes care to insist upon the necessity of doing something to amend the present state of things; the "something," however, which he recommends is very different from the projects of drainage and water supply which have lately been before the Municipality. He has submitted Colonel Ducat's water supply scheme to one of the most experienced irrigation engineers in India, with a result at the best scarcely favourable to its adoption. Colonel Ducat we doubt not will be prepared to defend his own proposals, but there is a wide margin between his own estimate that one well sunk in the Sabarmati will yield the necessary water supply for Ahmedabad, and the estimate of Sir Theodore Hope's adviser, who argues that "one well would not yield the twentieth part of the required supply—possibly not the fiftieth part." The practical effect of this flaw in the scheme—if the flaw exists—would be to considerably increase the estimate of cost, in other words to make it increasingly objectionable to the public of Ahmedabad, who are by no means willing to pay any price that is asked for the reduction of the appalling death-rate which distinguishes their city. If Sir Theodore Hope writes discouragingly of sewerage projects for Ahmedabad he is scarcely less discouraging in regard to the system which is in process of construction in Bombay. Calcutta experience in this matter has not been satisfactory enough to warrant him in recommending the Ahmedabadis to follow in the wake of the greater cities. Bombay is too far committed to its drainage policy to turn back; it is not so far committed, however, but that it can take security against some at all events of the evils which have been experienced at Calcutta, a considerable part of which evidently arise from defects in house connections. We must profit as largely as we can by other people's failures, and especially by such failures as those set out in the report of the Calcutta Health Society, where we read that there is scarcely a house in that city in which the house connection affords sufficient protection against dangerous emanations from the sewers. This final step of house connection has not yet been taken in any part of the new system in Bombay; let us be careful that it be not taken in such a way that it may be necessary to retrace it. We cannot be surprised if meanwhile so candid a friend of the Ahmedabadis as their Collector of other days should deem it well that they should wait before committing themselves to an undertaking upon which the people of the Presidency towns have entered, not perhaps with distrust but with a certain amount of anxiety as to what its working may be. The advice to a mofussil population to have nothing to do with underground drainage, with its concomitant house connections, but to develope the wiser features of the system already in operation, is worth abiding by if only the people to whom it is addressed will follow the positive as well as the negative part of the counsel that is thus given them. Sir Theodore Hope's memorandum is at least as suggestive as to the measures they ought to take as condemnatory of the measures that they ought not to take, and his advice will be thrown away unless the Municipality of Ahmedabad, in consciousness of the reproach under which their city lies, promptly reconsider the whole question in the light of the good counsel that an old friend has given them.

THE prosecution of a Marwari ghee-seller at the Presidency Police Court on Monday resulted satisfactorily, though some objection may reasonably be taken to a procedure which necessitated the expenditure of five and a half hours over a case which was by no means complicated, and which gave small opportunity for forensic eloquence. The case, nevertheless, illustrates very clearly the need for that change in the law of adulteration in vogue in Bombay for which we shall have to wait until the new Municipal Bill has become law. The defendant was found guilty of selling ghee unfit for human food, yet only the happy accident that it was rancid brought him under the operation of the Act. But the community need protecting against other ways of adulteration than those which turn ghee rancid and make it unpalatable. Ghee may be very palatable indeed, and it may yet be more offensive to the feelings of the native consumer than that which has "turned" through long keeping. The consumer, as a rule, is protected by two if not three of his senses against being imposed upon by a product of that kind, but he has no protection in the present state of the law against the insidious form of adulteration which gives no offence to his palate, great though the offence may be to his caste susceptibilities if by any chance he learns how he has been imposed upon. Ghee may be mixed with animal fat with no greater detriment to the health of those who eat it than would follow from the use of wholesome beef dripping. And while the law stands in its present shape, such an offence to caste feeling might with impunity become common. It seems astonishing that a law passed for the benefit mainly of a native population of nearly three-quarters of a million should have been less discouraging to the tricks of the trader than even the older adulteration law in England, where adulteration had to be discouraged only on sanitary and commercial grounds, and where no thought had to be given to the popular conscience. Nor is the present law defective only in this particular sense. It gives no protection against the dilution of milk, except and so far as it may be proved that the dilution is prejudicial to health, and proof of this is not always available until some one has died of typhoid through the introduction of a little tank water to fill up the gowlee's *lota*. The Act, however, will not long remain in its present unsatisfactory state. It will proceed on the lines of the famous starchmaker's philosophy, so that when we ask for a particular commodity we may "see that we get it" and whether the offence be deleterious to health, or hurtful to caste susceptibilities, or simply a harmless watering down, it will fall equally within the prohibitions of the Municipal law. The proposal is to empower the officers of the Municipality to seize animals or articles intended for sale as food if they appear diseased, unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human food, or are not what they are represented to be. This last-named prohibition will meet the ghee difficulty, as it will meet many forms of adulteration at which the authorities are obliged to wink for want of wider and more discretionary power. Meantime Mr. Cooper's exemplary punishment of the man who was before him on Monday should do much to discourage one form of the offence, though offenders who are astute enough and are sufficiently given to taking liberties with their customers will find the way of transgression easy enough.

THE Bombay University authorities are taking every precaution during the present examinations against a repetition of the regrettable episode of last year. The examiners hand in the manuscript of their papers to the Registrar at a prescribed hour on the afternoon preceding the day for which they are set; the type is set up during the night, and from the time at which the typographic composition is completed to the distribution of the papers amongst the candidates the printers are kept under lock and key.

THE Finance Committee, we hear, have recommended the amalgamation of the Collectorship of Bombay with that of Customs, an arrangement, it may be remembered, which was suggested by the writer of the series of articles on "Bombay Reforms" which have lately appeared in our columns.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From Calcutta papers recently to hand I observe that the North Britons on the other side of India are, as usual, preparing for the celebration of the festival of their patron saint of pious memory. Can nothing of the kind be done here? Surely, when Scotsmen in unsavoury Calcutta, in benighted Madras, and in ambitious Kurrachee, to say nothing of the thousand and one smaller stations throughout the country, can annually celebrate the feast of Saint Andrew, it is beneath the dignity of the city, which assumes the title of "*Urbs prima in India*," to be behindhand. Perhaps it is the moisture in the "superior climate of Bombay" which quenches that "*perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*" which burns so strongly in nearly every other part of the British Empire. I appeal to some of the prominent Scottish residents (and their name is legion) to take steps to remove the stigma attaching to the reputation of Bombay Scotsmen.—I am, &c.,

Nov. 2. STRATHPEFFER

DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a letter in your issue of the 30th October, a correspondent of yours, styling himself "Budworth," inquires whether the statement made by Captain Temple in his lecture, reported in the *Indian Magazine* "that a Hindu married woman in all her life never speaks to her husband's father, uncle and elder brothers is literally true of any classes or is approximately true of many." A general answer that could be given to this inquiry is that the custom is both literally and approximately true, the rules of observing this varying in the several classes of the Hindu community. For a clear understanding of the question, I shall enumerate here some principal rules that regulate the free action of a married woman. The general rules for this custom are these :—1st, that a married woman cannot show her face to, nor speak with, her husband's father, uncle older than her husband, elder brothers, and the stranger of the caste to which her husband belongs; 2nd, that she should hide her face from the public gaze; 3rd, that she cannot utter the name of her husband; 4th, that she cannot stand face to face or speak with her husband in the presence of family members, more strictly of elders and strangers. These four are the major rules for a Hindu married woman to observe. Several of the minor rules are omitted, they being mere bye-laws. In case of an uncle younger than the husband no such rule is observed. The first of these rules, though not rigorously observed, is almost common in all classes of the Hindu community, except the Dakhnis. In the castes of Brahmins and Vanias, a married woman only hides her face by stretching across or over face, the head part of the *sadi* she wears, but she can speak to her husband's father, uncle and elder brothers, and even strangers, when necessary. The second rule is pretty strictly observed among the Rajputs proper, Kunbis, Marwaris, Bhats (Indian bards) and the inhabitants of Rajputana. The third rule is observed with very few individual exceptions. The fourth rule is also pretty strictly observed by the Hindus. Notwithstanding such rules, I must say here, that there are many curious deviations. It is a custom among several castes in Kathiawad for a married woman to shampoo her husband's father's legs before going to bed. A father may also get his son married twice. One of the wives remains with the husband proper and the other may remain with the husband's father to perform culinary offices if necessary. The Hindu community is divided into so many sections, and the rules are so numerous, that it is difficult to give an approximate idea of the rules that govern Hindu society.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 1. ALPHABET.

CRICKET.

THE opening ceremony of the Bombay Cricket Club took place at the Club tent on Monday morning, when there were thirty members present, Mr. A. N. Pleader, B.A., being in the chair. The president, in opening the proceedings, said that he was gratified to see the Club occupying a high position on the cricket field, which fact reflected no little credit on its management. He could not help saying, and he was sure that all present would concur with him, that this position was mainly due to the indefatigable exertions, the interest, and the zeal of Mr. E. R. Mody, who had been connected with the Club from its infancy. In support of this statement, it gave him great pleasure to read to them a letter of congratulation received that morning from Mr. Nowsherivan bin Ardeshir from a very remote place. The party then broke up amidst loud cheering for a photographic sitting.

At 7-30 p.m., the same day, a dinner was given in the Club tent, after which a telegram of congratulation, received from Ferozpur from Mr. D. N. Daroowalla, one of the oldest members of the Club, was read and received with acclamation. At 9-30 p.m., the distribution of prizes took place, and the president, in offering the silver cup to Mr. S. N. Bhedwar, said that he was indeed delighted to find that, during his short tenure of office as president in the last two years, this was perhaps the sixth time that he had to preside on such a pleasant occasion. That day would be remembered by all as the most important in the Club's history, for it had to receive its two representatives with laurels won by their exploits in the home of cricket. When the Club met last and gave them a farewell dinner in April, he had, in wishing them God-speed, expressed a hope that they would return with credit to themselves and their Club; and he was pleased to find that the expectations were fully realized. The Club could fairly boast of its member who stood at the head of the bowling averages; and of Mr. Morenas, who was recognized as one of the best bats of the team. The president could only wish they would represent the Club with similar success in India whenever it would venture to meet an English team. He was glad to learn that an offer has been received by the Club from a Ceylon team to meet them in December, when it was to be hoped their team would be able to hold its own with such members as Bhedwar and Jal. In giving the silver cup to Mr. Bhedwar and a cane bat to Mr. Morenas, the president wished them, on behalf of the Club, health, wealth and prosperity.

Messrs. Bhedwar and Morenas replied in very modest terms, and said that they were overjoyed to find that the Club was always ready to promote and encourage cricket with valuable presents, and that they hoped to be able to repay all the kindness they received by their efforts on the cricket field. They wished success and prosperity to the Bombay Cricket Club, and the party broke up amidst very loud cheering.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT AT SEA.

MR. WILLIAM HENDERSON, the chief engineer of the s. s. Nurjehan, was charged before Mr. Cooper, yesterday with having assaulted Allisah Abdool Gunny, late a fireman on the same ship. Mr. D'Souza prosecuted; and Mr. Lynch defended the accused.

Mr. D'Souza asked for an adjournment of the case as his most material witnesses were absent. The summonses had not been served on them.

Mr. Lynch was obliged to urge the strongest objection against any postponement. The ship was going away on Thursday, and the assault complained of happened so far back as the 22nd September. The whole matter arose out of an unfortunate circumstance, the suicide of a fireman, which took place two days' sail from Bombay. The Nurjehan was bound for Rangoon and stayed there 16 days. There was every facility to take the steps now taken, but nothing was done. No allegation was made of any ill-treatment till the ship came to Bombay. Mr. Lynch thought he would be able to prove that the case sprung from a conspiracy against the chief engineer, because he had occasion to log several of the firemen during the voyage.

Mr. D'Souza then proceeded to call those witnesses who were present. Sheik Esoob, a fireman, stated tha on the afternoon of the day of the assault, Mr. Henderson came into the engine-room and asked for a piece of packing. Witness gave him a piece, and saw him go into the stokehole. Shortly after witness heard cries proceed from there. He looked and saw the accused standing over Allisah, the deceased, and striking him with the packing. The accused then came into the engine-room and went upon deck. Allisah went on deck and witness heard he had jumped or had fallen into the sea.

In cross-examination, witness admitted there was a bulkhead between the engine-room and the stokehole, but said that on hearing the cries he went to the entrance to the stokehole. The engines made very little noise, and witness was able to hear the cries of the deceased. He made no report of what he had seen to the captain. The packing which the accused returned to him witness hid under the boiler. There was another fireman in the stokehole at the time of the assault.

Another fireman stated that the deceased met his death through having been beaten by the serang. The witness saw the latter beat the deceased in the stokehole.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. City of Canterbury in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

There will be a Union Meeting this morning at the Grant Road M. E. Church, at 7-45 o'clock. The Rev. Bishop Ninde will preside.

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ADDRESSES TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived this morning, and were received with Royal honours, the same programme being observed as for the Viceroy.

Sir West Ridgeway and the members of the Boundary Commission are expected here to-morrow

LATER.

To-morrow evening, the Municipal Committee will present Addresses to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. E. the Viceroy. The former Address, after thanking His Royal Highness for visiting Lahore, and expressing sympathy with the Duchess in her recent illness, expresses the loyalty of the Punjab population to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and their readiness to sacrifice their lives in her interests. They are extremely thankful that the Queen-Empress has given them such a benevolent Viceroy, and such a just and virtuous Lieutenant-Governor, to both of whom they are deeply indebted. The address to the Viceroy says:—"We congratulate you that the star of our Empress is in the ascendant, that her enemies are powerless, and that a prospect of permanent peace and prosperity is apparent. Many important reforms have been effected during your Lordship's viceroyalty, and Her Majesty's just rule has been extended to a formerly much-oppressed country, upon which we beg leave to congratulate you." Reference is made to the Punjab Chiefs' College, and next to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, as follows:—"We congratulate ourselves upon the presence of the Countess of Dufferin, whose name will be treasured in the heart of every mother in India."

DEATH OF MR. H. ST. G. TUCKER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 2

Mr. Henry St.George Tucker, B.C.S., Commissioner of Ningyan, died the day before yesterday of cholera.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

SOFIA, Nov. 1.

Bulgaria has been advised to yield completely and thus avert an occupation of the country by the Russians, and to declare her inability to deal with the situation and throw the onus on the Powers.

The Grand Sobranje will be occupied for some days in verifying the elections.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The British Government is in no way swayed by the agitation in the French Press. They will adhere to their present policy in Egypt, and are determined not to leave Egypt a prey to disorder.

FIGHTING IN TONQUIN.

HAIPHONG, Nov. 1.

News has reached here that two French posts on the Tonquinese frontier have been attacked by Chinese bands, and that severe fighting has taken place.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning, one day before the contract date.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

G. F. Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. "	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	45¼

Arrivals—Berenice and Knight Errant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok to Saigon interrupted.

Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 1,	
10 p.m.	80·8
TUESDAY, Nov. 2.	
6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	89 6
4 p.m.	88 3

ON the recommendation of the Collector of Nasik, the Oriental Translator to Government has been directed to translate into the Vernacular languages the Government Resolution of the 15th September, on the subject of technical education, in order that the views of Government might be made widely known to the people.

COLONEL BISSET, R.E., Agent of the B.B and C.I. and Rajputana-Malwa Railway, will accompany the Viceroy during his tour along those lines.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY and the other members of the Boundary Commission, together with the escort, will be formally received by the Viceroy at Lahore.

LORD CLANDEBOYE'S condition is considered satisfactory by the doctors, though the fever has not yet run its full course.

COLONEL BEN WILLIAMS, Director of Army Remount Operations in India, who has been on special duty in Persia for some months, reaches Bombay this week. He has managed to purchase 300 good remounts out of the 500 he required, and has paved the way for a further supply being sent from time to time.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR'S health has so much improved that he hopes to return to active military duty in India next spring. An up-country paper remarks that he may arrive in time to share in, if not to direct, the expedition against the Bonerwals—if by that time it appears necessary to punish those tribesmen for their raids into British territory.

ON the breaking up of the Boundary Commission, Major Holdich and Captain the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., will leave for England. Captain Gore, R.E., on the other hand, will probably remain in India, and devote the present cold weather to perfecting the boundary survey plans at Dehra.

MR. F. J. GRAHAM HATCHELL, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, who was injured in the recent riots, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 1st November.

COUNT DE GUBERNATIS, it appears, was not the first European to be invested with the sacred thread that a Hindoo Brahmin alone can wear. Colonel Olcott, when in Calcutta sometime ago, received the same honour from the late Pundit Taranath Vychaspatti.

THE Government of India, says the *Bombay Diocesan Record*, have directed that a revised return of the average attendance of Government servants at Church should be at once prepared according to a given form, the return to be strictly confined to the "civil and military servants of the Queen," all other classes, such as pensioners, servants of municipalities, &c., being excluded. The families of civil and military servants are also to be excluded, as the Government has not recognized its obligation to provide ecclesiastical ministration for them. We also learn from the *Record* that it is expected that the Bishop of Calcutta, in his approaching visitation of the diocese as Metropolitan, will spend November 17th to 24th in the Amednagar districts, November 24th to 29th in Poona, and will stay in Bombay from November 29th to December 9th.

SEVERAL changes, the *Pioneer* says, are occurring in the Financial Department just now. Mr. Hart, who has been for the last eight or nine years Private Secretary to the Governors of Bombay (Sir R. Temple, Sir J. Fergusson, and Lord Reay), returns to the Department and acts for Mr. O'Conor (who goes on leave) as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India. Mr. Dobbie has returned from three months' leave to England and has resumed charge as Deputy Accountant General at Allahabad; but this arrangement will only last a month, till the arrival of Mr. R Logan, C.S., who returns to the post he held last cold weather. Mr. Rule at once takes up his work as Comptroller of India Treasuries, and Mr. Cooke, who has been acting for him, becomes Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal. Mr. Westland takes charge as Financial Secretary about the 10th of November, and Mr. Finlay then reverts to the Under-Secretaryship. Mr. Biggs, who was expected out from England in December, has taken a short extension of leave, and will not be out till February. He is now the only officer of the Financial Department on leave. Messrs. Barnes and Palmer are on special duty, and there is consequently rather a surplus of officers till the usual migration begins in the spring, when it is believed that Messrs. Rawlins, Clogstoun, Biddulph, and perhaps others will take leave. As soon as matters are more settled in Burma, it is likely that the Comptrollership of that Province will be raised from the 2nd class to the 1st class; and on the retirement of Mr. Wells in the spring it is probable that he will be succeeded by Mr. Kiernander, who is now one of the Deputy Auditors-General at head-quarters.

THE official *Gazette* of Burma notifies the Chief Commissioner's grief at having to record the death of Mr. Pilcher from remittent fever. It states that by his knowledge of their language and modes of thought, and by his sympathy with them, Mr. Pilcher had engaged the affection of the people among whom he served; that by his attainments as a Burmese and Shan scholar, he was specially fitted for the responsible position which he filled in this province; and that his work as the Deputy Commissioner of the Thayetmyo frontier, and more recently in the district of Kyoukse, was marked by zeal and devotion to duty. In him the Administration has lost a valued officer and the people of Burma a trusted friend.

OWING to the energetic measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner the bands of rebels in the Mingyan district are said to have been much scattered. On the 21st ult., 150 men and two guns under Major Sorell attacked the rebels at Myoung-Bintha on the Sinthawa Road, destroying three villages and clearing the grass on both sides of the river. Large gangs of coolies, engaged by the Deputy Commissioner, are now clearing the heavy *kahine* grass along the road, guarded by Mr. MacDonnell and the police. The casualties on the 21st were three of the Bombay Grenadiers wounded. The weather, a correspondent telegraphs, is still hot, but the health of the troops is much improved. The Gyabin road is being repaired by the Engineers. There was heavy firing at Nyobin, six miles along that road yesterday. Lieutenant Greenwood and 100 men have been sent to assist the coolie guard.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, having had his attention drawn to M. Thiers' account of the pacification of La Vendée by Hoche last century, has forwarded a copy of the history of the occurrence to the Chief Commissioner for information, but not for guidance, as to how a great man pacified a tract of country in a systematic and intelligent manner. Sir Charles Bernard's Secretary, in acknowledging receipt of the publication, states that the Chief Commissioner is greatly obliged to Sir Frederick Roberts, and that the papers have been circulated to all civil officers. The Secretary continues:—

> "The measures devised here resemble Hoche's plan, except that the area to be pacified is very much greater in Upper Burma. Without the Shan States, the area is about 100,000 square miles, while that of La Vendée was only 2,588. We are pushing forward posts, and have now nearly 150 held by troops and military police. We are maintaining patrols, making roads, and organizing movable columns to take offensive measures from more important central posts. Particular bands and leaders will be followed by mounted men to the very end; and, in rear of these, and in concert with the movable columns, the work of disarming the country throughout the districts practically disaffected, will proceed."

In calling the attention of the Civil officers to the papers, the Secretary says that as yet Messrs. Eales, Porter and Collins, Deputy Commissioners, of Shwebo, Yeu and Myingyan, are the only officers as far as reports and diaries show, who have succeeded in effecting any real disarmament. Sir Charles Bernard anticipates that, during the coming season, the disarming of villages will be much more generally enforced; but any village or rebel leader submitting must be compelled to surrender its or his guns, which alone will be considered a real submission.

A CORRESPONDENT has furnished some interesting particulars to a Calcutta contemporary of a recent visit to the battle-field of Plassey, which, as everyone knows, is thirty-two miles due south of Murshidabad, on the east or left bank of the Bhagirathi. This most erratic of rivers, it appears, has altered its course repeatedly during the century-and-a half which has elapsed since the date of the memorable fight, and has obliterated every landmark, including the redoubt whence the Subadar's cannon thundered on the handful of Englishmen, which might enable the student of history to recall the scene enacted there in 1757.

BISHOP HEBER'S souvenirs of the "good old days" are a perpetual feast for souls who are weary of the colourless monotony of these later times. "Let my readers," exclaims a writer in a Calcutta journal, "picture to themselves the emotions which would be excited at a modern dinner party by a herald proclaiming the style and title of the host!" Such was the custom at the table of a civilian of rank in 1790. What Anglo, Indians now-a-days would pay Rs. 3,000 for a palanquin heavily gilt and lined with silk brocade? And yet this was no unusual price when Lord Cornwallis reigned. The spirit which prompted this absurd display survived to a later generation; for Lady Amherst was unable to take the air in the Botanical Gardens without an escort of two peons carrying gilt spears, and another couple armed with sword and buckler, in addition to the usual gilt sticks and maces. In former days, when ocean travelling was a tedious and expensive process, few who came out to India found their way home again. Mr. Brooke, who entertained the Bishop right royally at Sikrol, near Benares, had spent 56 years in India, was the father of the Civil Service, and was "still a very fine healthy old man, his tone in speaking Hindustani and Persian such as marks one who has been in the habit of conversing much with natives of high rank." The station Commandant, also in active service, was but a few years younger. Mr. Hawkins, the senior Judge of circuit at Bareilly, had passed 42 consecutive years in India, was an extremely useful man in his situation, and the Bishop declares that he "had not for a long time met any one so interesting." Even now very long sojourns are made in the country. Last year a gallant Colonel, who had seen much service in the Punjab, returned home after remaining in India for about forty years; and this year a Major-General of the Bombay Army, who had commenced his career under the old John Company, went home for the first time in his life.

TIMES are sadly changed since Major Price was prize-agent for the Bombay Army at the taking of Seringapatam in 1799. His account of the loot found in the redoubtable Tippoo's treasury, to which a writer in the *Calcutta Saturday Review* devotes a couple of paragraphs, is in marked contrast with the experience of the captors of Mandalay. The cash amounted to half a million sterling, in bags containing 1,000 gold pagodas. An incalculable wealth of jewellery was discovered in the Toshakhana, in spite of the fact that gold coin scattered on the ground evidenced the previous doings of Tommy Atkins. A Doctor, named Mein, bought from a private of her Majesty's 74th Regiment for a mere trifle two pairs of gold bangles set with diamonds, one of which was valued in Bombay at £32,000, while the worth of the other was declared by experts to be incalculable. Enormous pearls were trucked in the bazaar for bottles of arrack! But more than respectable pickings remained. The prize-agents went to work methodically, aided by a native jeweller, and divided the spoil into lots which varied with the rank of the officers engaged. The Commander-in-Chief, General, afterwards Lord, Harris, received the lion's share, one item in which was an emerald necklace valued at £50,000. Sir Daniel Baird, whose temper was not his strong point, was in a towering fury because one of the many articles assigned to him was a ring containing a supposititious ruby, which turned out to be a Brummagem imitation. This little mistake was speedily rectified. Major-General Popham refused to accept certain diamonds priced at £1,000, on the plea that they were nothing better than pieces of talc. Here, however, the agents were right, and the General received full value for his bargain. Sir J. Dallas humorously asserted that a mass of tarnished pearls in festoons, which fell to his share, were only worthy to adorn his horse's neck; but he obtained the full valuation from some influential Brahmins who wished to restore it to the idol from which it had been snatched by the ruthless Sultan. The gold stripped from Tippoo's throne sold for £27,500, and, the market being glutted with precious stones, it proved a godsend to subalterns anxious to realize their shares of £540 each.

MISS FORTESCUE has left England for America, where she proposes to make a theatrical tour. She has, it appears, been more successful during her late provincial tour in England than any other star. Without being a Rachel, she is a very fair actress, and, moreover, a very fair specimen of a pretty English girl. There is a clause in her agreement that she is not to marry for six months. Those Americans, therefore, who aspire to her hand must wait until this period is over. "Business first, pleasure afterwards," is *Truth's* comment on this arrangement.

THE retirement of Mr. William Rose, the Principal Clerk of the Public Bill Office in the House of Commons (a post of £1,000 a year), removes from the list of Parliamentary officers a name which has been on it for a century. Just one hundred years ago, Mr. Pitt presented the reversion of the valuable office of Clerk of Parliaments to his friend and supporter, Mr. George Rose, who was a natural son of that Earl of Marchmont who was celebrated by Pope. Rose was thus denounced in the "Probationary Odes":—

> No rogue that goes
> Is like George Rose,
> Or scatters such deceit.

He was Secretary of the Treasury many years, and enjoyed the full confidence of both George III. and Mr. Pitt. Rose accumulated in his own person several very rich offices, and he obtained the reversion of his own appointment of Clerk of Parliaments for his second son, the late George Henry Rose, held it for nearly thirty years; and his grandson, the late Sir William Rose, filled the same post for ten years. The connection is now severed.

A POLICEMAN in the eighth arrondissement of Paris married in 1883 a young girl who had just left an orphanage, but who had known nothing of her parents. A short time ago, shortly after the birth of a child, the officer received a cheque for 100,000 frs., together with a letter asking him to kiss his wife and child for the donor, the communication being signed "Your Wife's Mother." On the eve of her marriage the supposed orphan received a trousseau and a Bank of France note for 1,000 frs., with a short letter urging her to be always good and virtuous, and adding that it was her mother who begged it.

SUCCESS in every walk of life commands a high price, and a composer, who has been fortunate enough to catch the popular fancy, will frequently be better paid for a single song than a Viceroy or a Governor for a year's work. Tosti, the composer of "For Ever and for Ever," has a salary of £4,000 a year from one firm of publishers simply to furnish them with a few songs in each year. Hutchinson made £17,000 from the sale of one song and £12,000 from the sale of another, these two being "Dream Faces" and "Ehren on the Rhine," respectively. But then Hutchinson is his own publisher. D'Oyley Carte, Sullivan, and Gilbert are believed to have made about £30,000 each from the "Mikado."

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR WILKINSON, Royal Engineers, has been ordered from Burma to join Head-quarters, Sappers and Miners, at Bangalore, on relief by Captain Spratt from England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BATTISCOMBE, R.A. has been appointed to the Command of the Royal Artillery, Presidency District.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. S. HUNTER, R. A., having completed five years' service as a Lieutenant-Colonel, has been placed on half-pay.

THE formation of a second battalion to the 5th Goorkha Regiment has been sanctioned. The battalion will be raised at Abbottabad, which henceforth will be garrisoned by three native regiments of Infantry. The nucleus of this battalion will be formed of volunteers (not to exceed one hundred from each corps) from the 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkha Light Infantry. The transfers from the three last named corps will lose Assam batta, and will be gradually carried out as the exigencies of the service in Burma will permit. A second battalion of the 3rd Goorkhas will also be formed when Goorkha recruits are available.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. REID, R. A., has retired on a pension of £365 per annum, an extra annuity of £230, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

AN exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Majors D. W. Buckle, Q-3, and S. E. Pemberton, F-4 Royal Artillery.

COL. W. CAREY, Colonel on the Staff, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Burma Field Force.

LIEUTENANTS G. A. CARLETON and T. M. VIGORS, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, have been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

CAPTAIN C. S. SHEPHERD, Brigade Major, 4th Brigade, Burma Field Force, has been appointed to perform the duties of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, 4th Brigade, until the arrival of Captain Bayley.

THE detachment of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry, at Aloun, has been relieved by a detachment of the 1st Madras Pioneers from Mandalay, consisting of three companies. The Officer Commanding the Chindwin Force has been directed to arrange for the return of the detachment 25th Bombay Infantry to Myingyan, and the General Officer commanding the 4th Brigade to arrange for its passage thence to Mandalay.

MAJOR R. HENNELL, Second-in-Command, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been invalided from Burma to Australia and the Colonies.

LIEUTENANT L. W. SHAKESPEAR, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, has been granted three months' language leave to Bombay.

PAYMASTER AND HON. MAJOR ALFRED DENNING, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, completes his tour of Indian service on the 13th November 1886.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. G. GRANT, M.B., has been permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. FENN, 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, has been ordered home to join the 1st Battalion, into which promoted.

CAPTAIN M. BERESFORD, No. 1 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, has been granted three months' leave to England.

MR. J. C. DWYER, A. V. D., has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations, *vice* the late Mr. F. Garrett, deceased

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has put an end, in India, to the objectionable practice of using tubs as a means of serving out beer to soldiers frequenting the canteen. Beer engines are to be used with effect from January 1.

THE following are the Punjab Frontier Reliefs for the ensuing season:—

1st Punjab Cavalry from Edwardesabad and Kohat to Rajanpur.

2nd ditto from Dera Ismail Khan to Edwardesabad and Kohat.

3rd ditto from Rajanpur to Dera Ghazi Khan.

5th ditto from Dera Ghazi to Dera Ismail Khan.

1st Sikh Infantry from Dera Ismail to Kohat.

2nd ditto from Abbottabad to Edwardesabad.

3rd ditto from Kohat to Abbottabad.

6th Punjab Infantry from Edwardesabad to Dera Ismail Khan.

THE following General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India was issued at Simla on the 23rd ultimo:—

"The Commander-in-Chief in India is deeply grieved to announce to the Army the death on the 20th October, on board the steamship Irrawaddy, near Prome, of Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and in Command of the Forces in Burma.

"The brilliant record of Sir Herbert Macpherson's war services extends from the battle of Kooshab in the Persian Expedition of 1857 to the victory of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, and includes the principal actions of the Mutiny and of the Afghan War. He has now fallen from disease while actively engaged in the prosecution of the military operations in Burma.

"The untimely death of Sir Herbert Macpherson is a heavy loss to the Indian Army, and Sir Frederick Roberts has to lament a personal friend, and a trusted and a sagacious Commander."

IT is proposed, as an attraction to regimental officers to join the Commissariat Department, to make some alteration in the nomenclature of the initial grade. The Allahabad paper says:—"The suggestion has very evidently not emanated from any one with any knowledge of the department or service, for to regimental officers the departmental designations are mere sounds signifying nothing and neither attractive nor otherwise. Probably what *would* prove attractive is the bestowal of the temporary Army rank of Captain (as in the home branch of the department), which would give them some *locus standi* to conduct their responsible duties from, and obviate the painful necessity of their masquerading in Lieutenant's badges and Captain's lace. Considering the difficult position of an officer who has to please everyone in the matter of supplies on which the health of troops and the efficiency of horses depends, that position should be strengthened as much as possible, and the red shoulder straps of the Staff in khaki uniform would supplement the rank of Captain in this matter. Regimental officers who feel inclined to join the department might then temporarily deafen their ears to the common saying that a Commissariat officer should have no self-respect, the patience of Job, and the hide of a rhinoceros."

TELEGRAPHIC AND WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Nov. 2.—With a few unimportant exceptions, pressure is increasing everywhere, the rise yesterday being rather greater in the North than the South. The highest readings is reported from Central India, the lowest from Ceylon, so that well defined gradients exist for easterly winds, and a current from between North and East prevails over the greater part of India. The weather continues cloudy and unsettled in Madras, with considerable rain, but elsewhere the weather is fine, and to-day the temperature on the whole decreased, especially in Madras. Rain to-day:—Madras, Wellington and Coimbatore, over 1 inch. Previously:—Colombo, 3 inches.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

MESSRS THOMAS COOK & SON announce that the first of the season's moonlight excursions will take place on Saturday night. The renewal of these popular trips, which early in the year gave delight to hundreds, is doubly welcome at the present time when the sultry weather renders indoors almost unendurable. The initial trip this week will be made in the Godaveri, a commodious vessel in which under Messrs. Cook & Sons auspices, such numbers were introduced to the beauties of the harbour in the trips previous to the monsoon. Eight o'clock is the time fixed for the steamer to leave the Apollo Bunder, and the return will be made three hours later. The former arrangements with regard to music and refreshments on board will be practically repeated, and trams will await the return of the excursionists. Intending passengers would do well to secure their tickets beforehand.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

MR. MALABARI received the following notes from Sir Charles Aitchison, in September 1884 and April 1886:—

My dear Sir,—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you in Simla I have been a good deal on the sick list, and I hope you will not consider me unkind in not having written to you sooner to express to you the interest with which I have read your two papers on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood. You know already from the conversation we had how deeply I sympathise with your views on both questions. I do not think it is the province of Government to take the initiative in such reforms. Very little good can result from Government action in such matters until the way is cleared by enlightened native opinion, and I think you are taking the right course in endeavouring to educate the opinion of your fellow-countrymen on the subject. I shall be most happy to help you in this direction by every means in my power, and if you wish it, I will circulate copies of your papers to various societies and private gentlemen in the Punjab whose co-operation may be of use to you.

I have to thank you for yours of 18th March, which circumstances have prevented me from acknowledging sooner. I watch with the deepest interest the progress you are making with the great social reform with which your name will be for ever associated! you are going about it in the true way, and I wish you very heartily God-speed.—Yours etc.,

C. U. AITCHISON.

LORD DUFFERIN'S BURMA POLICY.

FROM the recently published Burma Blue Book we find Lord Dufferin writing as follows on February 17th:—

I consider it a matter of the utmost importance to commence at a very early date the construction of the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay. This line is necessary both on political and military grounds, placing, as it would, Mandalay within 24 hours' journey of Rangoon. It will also have a material influence on the early pacification of the districts bordering on the Shan States. It will pass through a tract of country believed to be the richest in Upper Burma, and would not be in immediate competition with the Irrawaddy waterway. I would prefer keeping it as a State Railway, but as perhaps the Secretary of State might object to further borrowing by the Government of India on account of railway construction, it might be necessary to call in the aid of a guaranteed company, transfering to it the existing State lines in Lower Burma. I have authorized the Chief Commissioner to commence the survey of the probable course of the line from Toungoo to Ningyan. This can be undertaken at once, as that part of the country is now quite orderly. I should be ready to offer reasonable concessions to any company that would construct a steam tram line from the river to the palace at Mandalay. The transport of stores over the four miles of intervening road would be greatly facilitated by such a line, and the local traffic would probably make it pay. The line would eventually have to make over to the railway company when the railway is opened to Mandalay.

I have arranged that the regular survey of Upper Burma shall be taken in hand as soon as the pacification of the districts is sufficiently advanced. It is important also to arrive at an early estimate of the value of the mineral wealth of the country, and an officer of the Geological Department will be placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for this purpose. Meantime I have submitted to the Secretary of State Mr. Bernard's proposal that the ruby mines should be made over to the firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., on a three years' lease, on condition of their paying to us the annual revenue of two lakhs of rupees, which the mines are estimated to have yielded to the former Government. This firm undertakes to employ native agency, to import machinery, and to allow a full inspection of their working, books, and accounts. Under these arrangements we shall at the end of three years have a good idea of what the mines are really worth, and can make more permanent arrangements. It is not proposed to compel the delivery to Government of all stones above a certain size. It is believed that the only effect of this provision under the late Government was to cause the concealment or breaking up of all the large stones. The jade mines will for the present be left in the hands of the present lessee a Chinaman, on the same conditions as to revenue and inspection of works and books. In the earth-oil tracts the civil officers will issue prospecting licenses to hold good for one year, and to be superseded thereafter by leases of limited areas for working. Existing wells will continue to be worked as at present, paying us a royalty.

Nearly the whole area of teak forest in Upper Burma is at present in the hands of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. The leases under which they hold are of the most vague and unsatisfactory description. I am considering what terms we can equitably concede to this company, having due regard to the future of forest conservancy in Upper Burma. The Corporation will meantime continue to pay the rents set out in their engagement with the late King. The claims of other lessees will be similarly dealt with.

Numerous claims against the late Government or against the King and Queen personally are being presented to the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay. Without prejudging the question of the extent to which the British Government is bound to satisfy such claims, I have directed Mr. Bernard to receive all that may be filed before the 1st April next, and to submit as soon as possible to the Government of India a full report upon the whole question, as well as upon each individual claim. In the meantime, however, I have authorised Mr. Bernard to take into his immediate consideration the claims of those European foreigners whose departure it is desirable to facilitate, and to deal with them in a liberal spirit. Eventually it will probably be well to place a lump sum at the Chief Commissioner's disposal, and to authorise him to make a fair compromise of all claims which appear to rest upon sufficient evidence and to be otherwise such as a conquering Government ought equitably to satisfy.

Much consideration has been given to the financial prospects of the newly acquired territory. Upper Burma is poorer and less fertile than Lower Burma; and the Pegu Province, which now yields a large surplus to the Imperial Exchequer, did not pay its expenses during the first eight or ten years after annexation. It appears that 100 to 105 lakhs was the largest revenue from Upper Burma that ever reached the late King's exchequer in any one year. Out of this total 25 lakhs to 35 lakhs were the proceeds of customs, monopolies and transit dues, which we shall not retain. I have asked the Chief Commissioner, assisted by Mr. Jacob of the Financial Department, to estimate as accurately as they can the receipts and expenditure of Upper Burma for the year 1886-87. Their forecast must be regarded at the best as tentative and imperfect, but it is put forward as the nearest approximation which can be made on the materials at present available.

It is estimated that we may be able to collect 66½ lakhs of revenue during the year, if the pacification of the country proceeds satisfactorily. As regards the present financial year, its revenue was forestalled by the late Government; and we do not expect to realize more than 2 lakhs before the 31st March 1886.

The expenditure side of the civil budget comes to a total of about 37½ lakhs, in which the largest items are land revenue, 9½ lakhs; law and justice, 5½ lakhs; and police, 15½ lakhs. Half of the land revenue charged is on account of commission payable, by the custom of the country, to thoogyies or local revenue officials. The total charge for magisterial and revenue officers and establishments at district and sub-divisional posts is 8 lakhs, of which about one-half falls under "land revenue" and one-half under "law and justice."

An outside grant of 10 lakhs is proposed for public works, which for the present will, as already stated, be mainly confined to barracks, military buildings, and military communications. Roads are greatly wanted throughout the country, in which at present not a single mile of bridged or metalled road exists. But until the revenues increase, or more of Lower Burma surplus can be devoted to the improvement of the sister province, we cannot embark upon a system of very extensive road construction. Happily, Upper Burma possesses a considerable length of excellent waterways; and the railway to Mandalay will open up a great stretch of land-locked country.

It is reckoned that the extra military charges due to the occupation of Upper Burma will amount to about 30 lakhs during the year 1886-87. At present there are nearly 17,000 troops in the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Burma, but this garrison will probably be largely reduced when the police are organised and the country is pacified.

The next financial outcome for the coming year, resulting from the annexation of the new territory, will be somewhat as follows:—

Total revenues	... 66½	lakhs.
Total charges*	... 77½	"
Deficit	11	"

This financial forecast takes no count of the claims which may have to be paid in respect of the debts due by the late Government, because charges of that kind are hardly debitable to the first year of the British administration. In future years we may fairly anticipate a considerable increase to the revenue, while it is certain that there will be a large decrease in the military expenditure. On the other hand, as in all other newly acquired provinces, there will surely be a growth in the cost of the civil administration, as well as on account of what it will be necessary to do for the general improvement of the province and the development of its resources.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have alluded, in a very casual manner, to the effect which annexation may have upon our relations with China. I had, however, previously submitted to her Majesty's Government my strong conviction that it is a matter of great importance to secure the acquiescence of China in any settlement which may be arrived at. When the propriety of issuing the Annexation Proclamation of the 1st of January was under discussion the Government of India specially called the attention of the Secretary of State to the possible effect such an announcement might produce at Pekin. They did not, however, consider themselves justified in doing more than this, for the obvious reason that the diplomatic elements of the problem were in the hands of the English Foreign Office and were beyond their knowledge and competence. I have already noted the manner in which, at one time, I thought it might be possible to satisfy all the possible requirements of China, without compromising her Majesty's dignity or interfering with the direct administration of Burmese affairs by British officers. But if the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom the consideration of the point principally belongs, sees no objection to such a procedure, the Government of India can have of course, no objection to its representative in Burma, continuing the practice of a friendly exchange of decennial presents with the Governor of Yunan under such conditions as may suit the exigencies of the case. The wording, however, of the agreement embodying such an arrangement would have to be very carefully considered.

On reviewing the whole question which I have thus endeavoured imperfectly to examine, I feel that the circumstances of the case hardly permit me to hope that what I have said will carry anything approaching absolute conviction to the minds of her Majesty's Government. There is so much uncertainty in all human affairs, and the forces, which may hereafter act upon the situation we are creating in Burma, are so various, uncertain, and remote, that even the most far-sighted and capable person could only give a guess at the best solution of the question. All decisions of the kind must be matters rather of perception than of logical demonstration. But I have the consolation of thinking that at all events, if experience should prove that the proposed regime is not so well calculated as I had hoped, to secure the end in view, the mistake can be more easily rectified than if any other alternative had been adopted. Had we at once proceeded to the constitution of a semi-independent, or even of a protected State, and to the investiture of an Alompra King or any other chief in the room of Thebaw, we should have committed ourselves to a step which could not have been retraced without the intervention of force and the infliction of wrong. No such sinister characteristics would, however, attach to the withdrawal of a Chief Commissioner and his subordinates from the Province, should circumstances ever render it desirable hereafter to replace it under the domination of a Native Ruler.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

A MEETING was held at Nowgong, the headquarters of the Bundlekund Agency, on the 15th instant, in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. In the course of the proceedings, His Highness the Maharajah of Ajaigarh made a very interesting speech, in which he drew attention powerfully and eloquently to the sufferings and misery which Indian women endure at present, and the prospect of an alleviation of their troubles which might be effected were ignorant *dhais*, who so often do more harm than good, replaced either by English lady-doctors, or, as would more generally be the case, by midwives or native female practitioners, trained under proper supervision. In expressing his entire approval of the appeal which had been made to the Chiefs in Bundelkund, he urged the people present to [illegible] as generous as their means would allow. The speech was cordially received, and it was decided to enlist the services of some of the more prominent members [illegible] society to aid in the collection of subscriptions.

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1886-87.

Sonepore Races	...Nov. 10th, 12th, and 15th.
Nowshera Races	...Nov. 11th and 13th.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Races	...Nov. 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, and 20th.
Jhelum Sky Races	...Nov. 17th and 19th.
Lahore Races	...Nov. 23rd, 26th, and 28th.
Mhow (Central India) Races	..Nov. 30th, Dec. 2nd and 4th.
Sialkote Races	...Dec. 2nd and 4th.
Rawalpindi Races	...Dec. 9th, 11th, and 14th.
Julpigoree Races	...Dec. 14th, 16th, and 17th.
Calcutta Races	...Dec. 28th, 30th, and Jan. 1st.
Kattyawar (Rajkote) Races	...Dec. 27th, 29th, and 31st.
Dibrugarh Races	...Dec. 28th, 30th, and Jan. 1st.
Cachar Races	...Dec. 28th, 29th, and 31st.
Jacobabad Races	...Dec. 28th and 30th.
Gowhatty Races	...Dec. 27th, 28th, and 30th.
Jamalpore Races	...Jan. 4th and 6th.
Nusseerabad Races	...Jan. 11th, 13th, and 15th.
Calcutta (2nd Meeting)	...Jan. 22nd and 29th.
Bombay Races	...Feb. 19th, 22nd, and 24th.
Sialkote Spring Meeting	...Mar. 24th and 26th.
POLO TOURNAMENTS.	
Inter-Regimental	...Umballa.
Native Cavalry	...Umballa.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...November 10th.

During December there are to be two or three days of Military races at Meerut, and a couple of days Sky races at Umballa.

MADRAS.

THE WARRANT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—In our issue of the 2nd June last we stated, at some length, the proposals made by the Surgeon-General with the Government to relieve the stagnation of promotion in the Subordinate Medical Department. There had been, for some time past, a large number of supernumerary Warrant Medical Officers, and promotion to the higher grades was in consequence slow. To remove this it was recommended, and carried out, that promotion should be regulated, not as vacancies occurred, but by length of service. Notwithstanding this, there was a considerable block in promotion, to remedy which, inducements were held out to the senior officers to retire. Added to this, a scheme was prepared to transfer such of the Military Apothecaries, who desired it, permanently to the civil Apothecary class, and a scale of salaries was laid down, which, considering the comparative ease of a civil life to that of a military one, was considered sufficient to meet the case. This scale was intended to apply only to those who, giving up the prospects in the military branch of the service, elect the civil department. The question being referred to the Government of India, we now learn that that Government agree to the proposals of the Surgeon-General regarding the terms to be offered to any Medical Warrant officer, now borne on the military list and serving in the civil department on the military scale of pay, who may wish to be transferred permanently to to the civil Apothecary class. The offer is not open to any men who are now in the civil list or serving in the civil department on the present civil scale of pay. These men will not be admitted to the new scale, and any proposal to raise the existing rates of civil pay will not be entertained by the Government of India. The Surgeon-General, we learn, has been asked to take action at once in the matter and to report the result as early as possible. But that is not practicable just now, owing to the war in Burma.—*Times*.

HORSE RACING SIXTY YEARS AGO.

SPEAKING of horse racing in 1824, Sir Francis Doyle says in his recently published "Reminiscences":—"From the racing at York in 1824 I derived an impression, never to be effaced, that our present horses have been for many years gradually decreasing in point of stamina and endurance. These fancies of mine, I know, lead the worshippers of Admiral Rous to look upon me as a fossilized old fool; I return the compliment by looking upon them as a set of racing tradesmen, who only care for our national sports as a trade. To them the superiority of our English thoroughbreds as one of the elements of England's greatness is perfectly indifferent; to most of them the best horse is the horse that wins them the most money—they have no other criterion of merit. In August, 1824, I saw Lord Durham's Carnival run two desperate four-mile races on two successive days. In his second race he met new antagonists, including an ex-winner of the St. Leger. He then walked over after a dead heat with Mr. Watts's Duport, none the worse for his previous exertions. Even then, though it did him no harm, this double trial was considered to press upon Carnival somewhat unfairly. In 1880 such an effort would have been so wholly in accordance with the ordinary routine that the busiest of humanitarians would not have troubled himself to wag a tongue on the horse's behalf, while in 1884, if the Rousites will find me an animal who, after galloping four miles in seven minutes and forty seconds, and running his antagonist to half a head, will be ready to face fresh opponents on the next day after, over the same distance, at the same rate of speed, I will imitate Charles Greville's example, and offer up a silver horseshoe at the shrine of the handicapping Admiral's patron saint, if he have a patron saint."

OCEAN-TRAVELLING.

A GREAT mistake make by the managing directors of steamship companies is that they have caused vessels to be built at enormous cost designed for the conveyance of passengers as well as of cargo. No experience and no knowledge of trading steamers can be needed to convince a man who thinks for himself that a ship which carries cargo only can be built and worked at far lower cost than one which is also designed for the accommodation of first-class passengers. It is predicted by one of the first of our authorities upon the Atlantic trade, who has still too much money invested in what he calls "old tubs" to desire to have his name published, that within a few years from now the passenger fleet and cargo fleet plying between the Old and New Worlds will be as distinct from each other as a modern torpedo-boat from an old Margate hoy. A vessel capable of carrying cargo profitably, even at existing rates of freight, and of maintaining a speed of twenty knots or more at sea, might be built at this moment for fifty thousand pounds. Compare this modest sum with the cost of the Servia, the Etruria, the Alaska, or the Arizona, and the results will commend themselves to the meanest understanding. Simultaneously the profit upon the transportation of first-class passengers at high rates from Liverpool to New York and back has immensely increased since the days, within the memory of many living men, when an average voyage across the Atlantic was not accomplished in less than a fortnight in the winter months. Mr. Anthony Trollope has left it on record that in 1859 he wrote the whole of his entertaining volume, "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," on board a steamer during her homeward run from St. Thomas to Southampton. Even Mr. Trollope's lightning pen would be unequal now-a-days to producing a much shorter book during the run of a swift steamer from New York to Liverpool. We seem to be as far removed to-day from the slow-going times of the last generation as from those spoken of in his "Recollections of a Long Life" by the still living Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, who records that in 1816 he went from London to Bristol by mail coach in twenty hours, "when travelling at the rate of four miles an hour was not considered slow-going," and that on arriving at Bristol he took the sailing packet for Cork, and was forty-two days before he landed upon the quay of "the beautiful city" in the South of Ireland. When General Cass, subsequently the American Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, was returning from Europe in 1820, he took ship at Portsmouth, and was one hundred and fifteen days before he landed at New York. The difference between then and now is, however, not more marked than that between the ordinary passage of steamships when the Cunard Company was first established and the swift flight of the Etruria and the Umbria at the present moment. It is certain, however, that passengers and passengers only should be carried upon ships which cannot be built and equipped for less than three hundred thousand pounds apiece—a cost entailed by the vast size of the coal bunkers necessary for the propulsion of a vessel with engines of ten or twelve thousand horse-power.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE STAGE JEW.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS (the Son) declared in 1873, in his preface to *La femme de Claude*, that it was matter of agreement that on the stage the Jew ought to be grotesque. M. Adolphe d'Ennery, himself of Jewish extraction and an indefatigable writer of plays, keeps the Jew out of all his pieces, because he does not care to make a usurer, a swindler, a recreant, or a common villain of him; for he, too, admits that the stage Jew must of necessity be made odious. And this in the country which was the first in Europe to emancipate the Jews—September 28, 1791. In *La femme de Claude* Daniel the Jew and his daughter Rebecca actively propagate a project for sending all the Jews to Palestine; but since then M. Dumas has (it is believed) taken a different view of his project of thirteen years ago. In any case, a repatriation of the Jews would leave many staring gaps on the stage, in the orchestras, and in the literary world; and, besides, it might be worth while for M. Dumas and others to note that the "New Jerusalem" is by no means to be necessarily on the shores of the Levant; it is essentially a spiritual conception, which may make its advent everywhere or anywhere, Madagascar not excepted.

In 1462 a family of Christian beggars disappeared suddenly from Endingen, in the Breisgau, and eight years afterwards a Jew with whom they had lodged was burnt for their murder, with others of his creed, [illegible] a mound near the town, which is still called the Judenbuck. This far from uncommon middle-age tragedy was the origin of the *Endinger Judenspiel*, a German mystery-play, shown for the first time in 1616 on the market-place of Endingen itself, and recently edited by Herr Karl von Amira (Halle: Max Niemeyer). The Jews are, of course, represented in this mystery, in accordance with an old calumny (which, as well as the analogous charge of kidnapping, may most probably be traced to their having been the chief slave-dealers of the dark ages), as committing the crime to obtain Christian blood for their ritual. Eighteen years earlier—22nd July, 1598—the *Merchant of Venice* had been entered at Stationers' Hall, and it is refreshing to find so prominent a Jewish playwright as M. Abraham Dreyfus saying only the other day of Shylock in the *Revue des Etudes Juives*:—

"I cannot refuse him a certain *quantum* of esteem. He may be cruel and odious, but he is not vile. His rapacity is not so keen as his hate, and his hate shows a strain of greatness. I far prefer this bold and savage Shylock to all the minor debile and degraded Shylocks that crowd the modern board as Abrahams, Isaacs, Jacobs, Mardocais, or Zacharys."

M. Mézieres, in his *Predecessors and Contemporaries of Shakespeare*, had already declared that "the Jew that Shakespeare drew" was more than a century in advance of the dramatist's own time. M. Guillaume Guizot, too, defends Shakespeare from the charge of anti-semitism and truly it can scarcely be required of him that he should have thought in 1596 as the most advanced tolerationists do in 1886; and that, too, all the less when he had to work the old Eastern legend to the pound of flesh into his plot. Israelites may well be devoutly grateful that Shylock has thrown into the shade Marlowe's type—"Barrabas," in *The Rich Jews of Malta*; for cowardice, hapocrisy, cozening, ignorance, and all meanness are heyped on the luckless head of that "Ebrew Jew." He kills a monk, and swears the murder against an innocent man, who is hanged; sets on two friends to cut each other's throats; betrays Malta to the Turk, and, when the Moslems are in the place, proposes to the Christians to cast them all down the dungeon; poisons whole nunneries; and, to end the catalogue, murders his own daughter. But this crude mass of crime, like the seven murders in Middleton's *Women beware Women*, ends in indigestion. That excellent dramatic critic, M. Auguste Vitu, well describes a painful and too common literary style as that comic vein which never fetches a laugh. Here we have tragedy run mad, and still not raising an emotion above the level of flat weariness.

Lessing wrote *Nathan der Weise* in 1779; but thirty years earlier, in his little comedy *Die Juden*, he had attacked the Christian prejudices against that unhappy people. *Nathan*, which was produced in the thick of its author's religious controversies, points, nevertheless, the moral of toleration, and sought to unite differing nationalities and creeds in the bonds of harmony and peace after a fashion which must now be frankly admitted to have been in the main ponderous and Utopian. Lessing's Jew is wise and good like his own fried Moses Mendelssohn, from whom he drew the character. The pivot of the drama is, of course, the old parable of the three rings, related to Saladin by Nathan in Act iii., Scene 5. This Lessing confessedly took from Boccaccio; but its best version is in the sixteenth-century *Ecatommiti* of Giraldi Cintio, and it can be traced behind Boccaccio to the end of the thirteenth in varying forms. Earlier still it is found about 1100 in the *Disciplina Clericalis*, which was the work of the converted Jew, Petrus Alphonsus. Richard Cumberland, towards the end of last century, wrote a comedy called *The Jew* to disabuse the public of prejudices against a people long "scattered and peeled." The Jew, Sheva, who is rescued from the Inquisition at Cadiz, and from a yelling mob in London, distinguishes himself by a career of modest benevolence on the grand scale.

The Frenchman Dugué, with that want of wit which rushes boldly in where even an angel would put his foot in it, produced a *Juif de Venise*, in which the Merchant proves to be own son to Shylock, over whose bond nature thus clumsily prevails; and the same bungler made a very ordinary thief of the Jew Bamboccia in his *Salvatoe Rosa*. In Erckmann-Chatrian's *Juif Polonais*, the original of *The Bells*, there can scarcely be said to be a Jew at all, for his part consists merely in being assassinated behind the scenes. But the same authors in *L'Ami Fritz* beyond measure glorify the rabbi, who is known to have been sketched from life at Pfalzburg. M. Catulle Mendès, who is said to be an Israelite, has in *Les Meres Ennemes* a fight between Russians and Poles, in which a Polish rabbi picks up a cross which has fallen with its bearer, and holding it aloft, exclaims in Ercles vein:—"Tis not the cross I grasp, but the standard of Poland!" As far back as 1823 *Le Juif* of Dèsaugiers was produced at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. The Isaac Samuel of the piece was honest, nay, benevolent; and with the telescopic practical sense of his race—which some have rashly called by the microscopic name of cunning—he betrays a young girl in a diligence attacked by highwaymen as having notes for 10,000 francs, sewn up in her stays. He thus incurs the odium of all the passengers, but diverts the suspicions of the thieves from the 200,000 francs which he carries about his own person. This sum, too, turns out to belong to Lucette, the girl in the precious bodice. The Jew knew it, and her and the footpads too, who are caught and disgorge the 10,000 francs to Lucette, who marries her young man, and lives happy ever afterwards with him and her money. These are some of the counterworks directed against the theatre-goer's view of the Jew he likes best, but one must confess a proneness towards the other side, for it is clear that the odious and grotesque type affords the best "busines."

A ridiculous poor piece, *Die Judenschule*, where school means rather the synagogue, was played at Berlin in 1815. The object was to cast ridicule on the Jews, who all cheat and quarrel among themselves throughout, and speak the Hebrew-German jargon, which so much attracted Goethe at the age of twelve, and a year later led that precocious boy to Hebrew and the pretty Jewish maidens who on the Sabbath walked the Fischerfeld at Frankfort. But there is some humour in *Die Judenschule*, a quality in which, it must be confessed, your genuine Hebrew is wofully deficient. A father turns his son out to seek his fortune, giving him a bundle of o' clo' and a bag of coppers; the son takes the clothes but shirks the coins, which he says are all bad money:—

"Father. Very likely, for you and for us; but you need only rub them up with the foxskin I gave you, and the Christians will all take them fast enough.

"Son. Don't talk to me of your foxskin; it's bald from moths, and nibbled away to nothing by the rats. Say at once you give me nothing—and nothing can be made of nothing.

"Father. Devil choke you for daring to say that! With what did Jacob become rich? Why, with nothing! And how did God make the world? Why, of nothing!

"Son, Yes; but in those days everything was dirt-cheap."

There was a "fantastical drama" called *Le Juif Errant* represented in Paris in 1834, in which Satan, the Archangel Michael, Barabbas, Louis XV., Puck, Ariel, Napoleon, Franklin, Marcus Aurelius, Time, Death, and the Seven Deadly Sins, all had parts. When Alphonse Daudet's sparkling *Rois en Exil* was dramatized as *La Juive*, the Leemans of the novel became a mere old-clothes man, and his daughter Sara, metamorphosed into a Dona Florinde of fatal beauty, plays the mischief with Don John of Austria, after the legitimate stage traditions of such Jewesses.

Maltreated as the Israelite has almost uniformly been throughout the ages in real life, he has had in the main very little less mercy served out to him in the mimic world of the stage. Like the dyer's hand, the Jew has been condemned to what he was obliged to work in. It is the old story—I've beaten my dog so long that he must be mad, so chuck him in the river.—*Saturday Review.*

BAPTIST MISSION WORK IN INDIA, CHINA, AND AFRICA.

THREE short papers were read at the meeting of the Baptist Union at Bristol on present-day aspects of mission work in India, China, and Africa; the first being by Rev. Samuel Vincent, of Plymouth, who said that Englishmen had been specially called to evangelise India—amongst Englishmen Baptists—and to take a foremost place in the magnificent and holy enterprise which Carey began. What had God wrought in India in the last ninety years! The governors and the Governor-General said the missionaries had done more for India than soldiers, politicians, and merchants combined. Even where native help was sufficient and abundant, Christians were but 6 per cent. of the population, so that they had very much work to do. Ignorance in India set great limitation to the use of the printed Word. Mr. Vincent proceeded to suggest what might be done for India, urging amongst other things that special attention should be given to the children, and that preaching in the vernaculars of India should be promoted. The Baptists ought at least to double their missionary staff, and make their normal income 100,000*l.* The Rev. Richard Glover, of Bristol, followed with a paper concerning mission work in China, in which country, he said there were to-day cnly some five hundred Protestant missionaries. The Baptist mission in China, though in its present fields only ten years old, had been blessed by the founding of sixty or seventy little churches, numbering 1,400 members. The last paper read was by Rev. W. J. Henderson, of Coventy, on mission work in Africa. He said that even the recent fire at Stanley Pool had not been an unmixed evil, inasmuch as it had stimulated generous interest within and beyond the borders of the Baptist denomination.

CURIOSITIES OF THE THEATRE.

No one who has perused the "Curiosités Theatrales" of Victor Fournier will marvel at the care bestowed by the actors of the Theatre Francais on the most minute details in "Hamlet." In a chapter on "the means employed by actors" the auther tells us that when Talma played Hamlet, before exclaiming behind the scenes (in the language of Ducis),

Fuis, spectre epouvantable,
Porte au fond des tombeaux ton aspect redoutable,

he used to seize a super by the collar, shake him, then dash him aside and rush upon the stage. This, said Talma, gave him the necessary amount of nervous irritation which he required before setting to work. Another instance of painstaking mentioned in the same chapter is drawn from the memoirs of Fleury. We learn that this actor, before playing the part of Frederick the Great in "Les Deux Pages," took a cottage which he called Potsdam, where he lived for three months, imitating as closely as possible the life of the Philosopher King; dressing himself like his Majesty in old military coat, boots, and hat; painting his face to resemble him, and learning the flute to catch the peculiar manner which Frederick had of holding his head slightly on one side owing to the study of that instrument in his youth. Not only this, but he called his servant and his dog after the hussar and the dog of the Prussian monarch. This study was not thrown away. The result is said to have been so astonishing that Prince Henry, who was present at the first representation, started with something more than surprise when he saw his brother appear upon the stage.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE Presidential Address at the Church Congress was delivered by the Bishop of Ripon:—As to the programme of the Congress, while admitting that the same old subjects appeared, as in former years, the president claimed some originality for the Wakefield Committee, since never before had the subject of Church Reform been made so prominent; and his way of summarising this particular matter was quite in the Boyd-Carpenter style before he donned the apron. Still dwelling on the item of Church reform, he said:

It appears on our programme not once indeed as a modest dish, asking to be tasted, even if forgotten, but it appears in every variety of form to tempt the daintiest appetite. Like the famous rabbit, it appears hot and cold, young and old; tender and tough. It appears hot in the aspect of finance; and cold (shall I say?) in the aspect of patronage. If it is cold in the form of lay-help it is yet young in that of clergy pensions. If it is tender in the question of the lay diaconate, it is tough enough when it confronts us in the form of parochial councils. With this variety of topics before us what opportunities are afforded to the varying appetites of the Congress connoisseur or the epicure in ecclesiasticisms. The range and variety give endless chances. The doctrinaire may ventilate his neat theories and the malcontent murmur at existing usages. What a noble chance of criticising Bishops is given in the organization of a new diocese! What a splendid opening for denouncing the avarice of the bench of Bishops under the head of church finances! The most habitue diner-out at the Church Congress banquet ought not to grumble. We have given him openings to tell his pet story and set the table in a roar, or split the ears of the groundlings with his fervid denunciations of tyranny in high places. Here the disappointed may abuse patrons; the ecclesiastical pedagogue may be grimly pedantic and the Church demagogue may shriek for the people's rights; the humorist may fire off his witticisms; the mild man may apologetically intimate his abortive joke. The contented and the discontented, the lover of ancient order and the advocate of modern improvement, may partake of the same dish and take part in the same debate. The cow and the bear may feed; the lion may share chaff with the ox; the timid coney find pasture, and the wild asses quench their thirst.

By-and-bye the Bishop went on to show that now was a fitting time for the Church to improve her organization; also that there are dangers which wise Churchmen should recognise, such a procrastination, fussy talking, and empty vapouring around a subject, exaggerated views from specialist or partisan, forgetfulness of facts and ignoring of history, forgetting the duty of the Church to the world while insisting on its duty to the nation, and forgetting the meekness and gentleness of Christ. He insisted that the Church is national, not merely in the sense of establishment, but because for long centuries her history has been bound up with the history of the nation. Therefore he argued—after having at much length and with much strength pronounced eulogies on the established Church—in looking ahead Churchmen should take care that the changes wrought to-day shall not be such as will bequeath difficulties to posterity. This brilliant, presidential address was unique in the fact that it was extempore, and it was brought to a close amidst loud cheering, after the delivery of the following peroration:

"When Governments seem drifting helplessly, fearing lest some chance tide, rather than any chosen course, may bring them into collision of war—when economists and politicians are staggered in the presence of questions which involve the safety of life, the security of just government, and the promotion of equal laws—when philanthropists are asking how morality and a reverence for duty can be preserved—when races far and near and classes high and low are reaching forth hands, groping after truth and right and God, what lesson must we learn if it be not shame at the utter insignificance of many of those questions which are most loudly debated among us. When we gaze round and see the pale faces of hunger-bitten men who look hopelessly at silent looms and extinguished furnaces and ask piteously for bread—when we have seen statesmen perplexed and the lips of the tenderest-hearted closed, not knowing what to say—when the oracles of State and society are dumb; and when men question sadly whether there is any wisdom or love ruling a world in which it is so hard to be just without being unkind, or to be kind without being unjust—when men look to the land and behold darkness and sorrow, and the light is darkened in the heavens thereof—then the quarrels about the colour of a garment, the attitude of a clergyman, and the hour of a service appear only the heritage of the weak and by no means the business of the wise. They sound like the passionate wranglings of children over their toys in the same room where grave men are discussing how to save a life. To this assembly I appeal, and I am sure an appeal will find a response in every heart that loves our Master and would fein see His Church move forward to truer, purer, larger service among men. We are met to deliberate on great and grave questions; let us put away childish thoughts and childish things. We are not met for party victory or personal display; we are met to weigh and to consider, to think clearly, if we can; to try and understand one another's meaning, and not to make a man an offender for a word; but so to discuss the themes submitted to our thoughts that our meetings may evince the spirit of those to whom the progress of faith, the work of the Church, the welfare of mankind, and the glory of God are great and venerable realities.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

VERY few autumn bonnets have as yet crossed the Channel, says a writer in the *Daily News*. The inspirations of fashion, like certain root vegetables, seem to need a touch of frost to bring them to wintry perfection. But, though specimens are few, they are sufficient to indicate the new shapes and the newest styles of trimming. Hats are very large; bonnets very small. There is some expectation that the former may decrease in size as the season advances. Ostrich feathers are chiefly used in trimming them, in combinaton with tall bows of pearl-edged ribbons in satin and velvet. The newest shapes are those of the modified coal-scuttle order, with a wide brim inverted above the head. These look hideous in the hand, but suit to admiration a young and pretty face. If but a sumptuary law could be passed forbidding those who are neither young nor pretty to select these hats for their own wear, they would have an immense success. It is a miserable sight to see a faded, elderly woman select a hat for herself because it looks well upon the youthful head of the attractive shop-girl, who tries on a succession for the purchaser's examination. The beholder forecasts with sad certainty the deplorable confidence with which the headgear will be worn, so long as the recollection lasts of the prettty picture it made on the young head. One of the newest forms of the coal-scuttle hat has the appearance of being turned back half-way across the brim. It is, thus, almost upright above the ears, where it forms a very becoming curve. These and kindred shapes are seen in felt, or are covered with plush or velvet. The favourite trimming is a plume of ostrich feathers. Black hats seem to be more popular than those of any pronounced colour. Next in order ranks brown in its endless shades, ranging from the tint of sealskin up to the coffee-colour, of which the last few years have seen the apotheosis. The beautiful shades of heliotrope are well represented in the new hats. A very happy union is seen in one made of velvet in a dark, rich, pansy shade of this colour, with folds of silver grey velvet drawn upwards to the crown on one side of the front and thence drawn downwards again on the other, the angle of the folds being held by a crescent clasp in fine cut steel. A ladder of loops in grey and heliotrope ribbon, placed alternately, completes the trimming. These could be replaced by feathers in the two colours, the substitution aiding to give softness of effect to the whole. Another hat is entirely composed of heliotrope in the subdued shade of that colour known as "Ophelia." A large and thick plume of feathers in palest gold colour composed the trimming, which was very effective. A certain number of birds are still used upon hats and bonnets, but by no means to the same extent as formerly. Perhaps a feeling of humanity may have reduced the number. If women could only guess what a sentiment of abhorrence is created in the minds of many men, and of some women, by the sight of little dead birds used as a bonnet-trimming, perhaps their use would become speedily lessened. Persons who can scarcely be called sensitive to the humane side of a question, are very often extremely so when it touches on the approbation or admiration of others. In such cases the best argument to use is by no means the one that takes the highest ground.

We may now consider bonnets as apart from hats. The new shapes are very small and close, and the whole of the trimming is massed together in front. It is often very disproportionately high with the rest of the bonnet, but the very best milliners are now abandoning this exaggerated height. Always inartistic, these exalted trimmings are specially unsuited to the wear of women who have adopted any of the serious professions. Only the other day one of our lady-doctors, stooping to examine the chest of a consumptive patient, tickled the face of the poor lady so badly with the towering osprays in her bonnet trimming as to bring on a serious attack of coughing and sneezing. Lady-doctors should all adopt the spring hat worn by Mdlle. Magnier at the Royalty Theatre some months ago in her part of the woman doctor. Among the new materials to be used for autumn and winter bonnets are a novel kind of shaded chenille and also a sort of fur, to be laid flat upon the crown. Feathers are to be treated in the same way. The beautiful plumage of the Impeyan pheasant is being largely used in this way. Very few flowers are seen upon bonnets just now, ribbons and feathers composing the trimming for the most part. The very newest shape is an adaptation of the coal-scuttle or cabriolet, but this will not at once become popular, if it does at all. It is, however, absolutely certain that the rampant heights to which trimmings have attained of late will no longer vex the artistic eye. Twenty inches of flower, feather, and ribbon, upstanding from a brow of which scarcely half-an-inch is visible beneath its cloud of hair, is an object to delight the cynic and displease the kind. The colours of the new bonnets are heliotrope, carnation, nasturtium, terra-cotta brown, grenat, myrtle green, and the lovely tints of blue named "Gobelin." The capote remains a favourite, despite the length of time it has been with us. Fashion is less fickle than usual when it deals with an article that is at once becoming, convenient, and suitable to every variety of individual—rich and poor, old and young, handsome and the reverse. Many of these capotes are now trimmed with high folds of plush in the front. A bonnet may be extremely vivid of tint, or quite subdued. Both are equally fashionable, so long as the colours are carefully chosen from among those that reign at the moment. Cardinal, omitted previously, must be included among these.

So far as the new modes in dresses have been already revealed, the chief novelty seems to consist in a return to the fashion of triply-flounced skirts. Principally in lace are these flounces to be seen during the winter. Elderly ladies will hail with delight this revival of a fashion associated with their youth. Many a roll of lace, laid carefully away in linen odorous of lavender, will be as carefully unrolled and adapted to a dinner-dress. Many a memory will be unfolded with its meshes. The lace flounces that adorned a wedding gown of some thirty years ago can hardly be handled without the heart-throb. We may hope that the memories may not be unhappy ones; that time's gentle hand may have softened the remembrance of a bygone sorrow. To many of us our old lace laid away brings to mind a lost but unforgotten youth, dreams of the days that were. Romance readily connects itself with the gossamer meshes of old lace; even more readily than with the cold glitter of jewels; and even the very practical and hard-headed young woman of the present period could scarcely draw from its seclusion the wedding gown of her dead mother and appropriate its component parts to her own wear without a throb of feeling that must surprise her, so little accustomed is she to anything of that kind. But the lace, as now worn, is to be much companioned by a description of work to which it was a stranger in the years gone by. The finest and most beautiful beadwork is to be largely used during the coming season on dinner-dresses and those prepared for dances. Embroidery in the finest steel, gold, ruby, rainbow, or iridescent beads, is in preparation. This work has now been brought to perfection after having been in demand for so long a time. Unfortunately, the greater part of it is done abroad. It is to be deplored that we utilize so very little our own raw material. A lady who has been fairly successful in establishing a bead-work business in England, employing many women, finds that she has no market except among those who buy to sell again and make a large profit. Could but the middleman be excluded from the concern, a large and flourishing business might be established, and abundant work found for mamy Englishwomen who are now looking forward to a winter of harship and privation. But unfortunately, the mojority prefer to be abroad, and England is every year more and more encumbered with her own poor. Purchasers, too, have so long been in the groove marked out by the prosperous middleman that the difficulty is to get them to understand how greatly to their advantage and to that of their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen it would be to deal direct with the producers or manufacturers, whenever possible.

CLUB LIFE.

"AN assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions"—that is Dr. Johnson's definition of a club, quoted by Mr. Hoare in his pleasant essay on Old London Clubs in the *National Review*. The definition proves that in the course of evolution an entirely new species of clubs has been created. The most patriotic member of the youngest club, the Constitutional, will hardly maintain that it is "an assembly of good fellows." How is any member to know, in our modern clubs, whether or not the fellows are good? Out of fifteen hundred or two thousand, each individual only knows a few, and generally behaves as if he did not want to know any more. The rest do not concern him. It is said that there are clubs where members speak to each other without being introduced, but every one feels that this is carrying liberty to the verge of licence. A perfect and mysterious silence becomes a club smoking-room, every man reading his own French novel, and frowning at undisciplined companions who venture to gossip in a corner. "Let the company be neither noisy nor mute." was one of the laws of Ben Jonson's club at the Apollo, but the mode now is rather in favour of muteness, at least at clubs which may be considered serious, and are called clubs, as the author of "George de Barnwell" says, "because they knock you down with their dulness." The old clubs, concerning which Mr. Hoare has collected many friendly old anecdotes, did not answer at all to the palaces in Pall Mall. A man belongs to half a dozen of these for different purposes; to one because it has a good library, to another because he can ask his friend to dine there, to a third because he can t, to a fourth because it is a convenient place to brush his hat in on the way to the City, to another because it is difficult to get elected, to a sixth because it is so easy that he may just as well belong as not. This last kind is termed a "pot-house" in the language of the day. In a pot-house you may smoke almost everywhere, and the members are apt to treat each other in what may be called a "dear boy" style, with extreme friendliness and familiarity. The worst of it is that bores always find their happy hunting-grounds in pot-houses, and speak to everybody right and left, no man making them afraid. The result is that people must either snub the bores, which goes against a kindly conscience, or endure them, or flee away to some of the Towers of Silence in Pall Mall. All the old London clubs were but pot-houses; the members had only the use of a room on certain nights, but they probably put down bores with a stern resolution that our philanthropy shrinks from. Ben Jonson, at the Apollo, was not at all the man to suffer bores gladly.

There are still clubs like the old clubs; that is, meetings of friends or associates to dine statedly at taverns. But they do not seem so successful as of old. It is rather difficult to get members to attend the meetings. Dr. Johnson's club yet survives, and there are others with names borrowed from great heroes of letters. But the institution of the weekly or monthly dinner flourishes better in Paris, where the club on the regular British model is apt to degenerate into an organized gambling-house. Why, in fact, should a number of good fellows meet together under certain rules? Our ancestors liked the rules, and devised all manner of jocular tenures of club life. Ben Jonson's club was what would now be called a mutual admiration society, and be satirised by people who did not belong to it. Most of the members, Herrick, Suckling, Carew, Randolph and the rest were young Oxford poets. It was a literary clique with no dislike to canary. New literary men are notorious for their abstinence. For them toast and water or lemon squash suffices. It is impossible to keep a club of the old sort going except on wine, and plenty of it. Unless men drink a good deal they will speak low and demurely each to his neighbour. This diversion is not good enough to tempt men away from home or from the ordinary dinner party illuminated by the presence of woman. On the other hand, when canary and punch were the drinks, "the learned and witty, the jovial and "gay" all spoke at once, pretty loud, and easily found the way into an artificial paradise.

What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid, heard words that have been
So nimble and so full of subtle flame,

says Beaumont in his letter to Ben Jonson. The subtle flame would certainly not have sat on the lips of Ben had he confined his potions to Apollinar s Water or a glass of very thin claret. No; the old tavern clubs needed two things for their existence—very limited numbers of intimate friends, and a state of society in which a good deal was drunk.

The political clubs of the Restoration were more like informal debating societies. Grave subjects were discussed gravely. Mr. Hoare mentions one of these associations, the "Green Ribbon Club," in Charles II.'s reign, which was a kind of forerunner of the clubs of the French Revolution. It answered to the Greek *Hetairiai*, which were so active and mischievous during the Peloponnesian war. "The members wore armour that was pretended to be pistol proof, in which any man dressed up was as safe as in a house." Not a pleasant club to belong to in steaming autumnal weather like that which is with us now. The story of the secret armour is probably apocryphal, as the members used to sit in very unbuttoned ease on the balcony. Gentlemen "in fresco with hats and no perruques, pipes in their mouths, merry faces and diluted (*sic*) throats," are probably not encased even in buckram, and are the least likely people to wear mail. By the way and *à propos* of mail, an extremely old fable is going round about a foreign General with more discretion than courage. This warrior is said to have ordered a complete suit of shot-proof secret armour, to have made the smith try it on and then to have fired a pistol and a gun at the trembling artist. Now this myth, told of a contemporary, will be found in the anecdotes of Bonaparte, and was probably ancient in his time. To return to clubs, it appears that the mystery of the name of the Kit-Cat is still unsolved. The club lives in the name of a certain size of portraits, and in the often repeated anecdote of the toasting of Lord Kingston's little girl, Lady Mary Montagu. Lord Kingston though a fond, was an injudicious parent. Probably the last real resemblance to the old clubs should be looked for in the coteries, or club within club, of which the late Mr. Abraham Hayward was a dictator, giving his little "senate laws." A certain table, or corner in one of the temples of tedium and tea and toast may be lively enough if it is regularly occupied by men of humour and parts, who, forming a small "assembly of good fellows" of their own, are in the Tepidarium, but not of it. Mr. Thackeray was a member of several such assemblies, but even these are being merged in the great platitude of modern Clubdom.—*Daily News.*

SIR HERBERT EDWARDES.

THE *Spectator*, in reviewing the "Memorials of the life of Major-General Sir Herbert Edwardes" by his wife, says:—"Edwardes belonged to an old Welsh family, his father, who was a clergyman, and who died when Herbert was four years old, being the second son of Sir John Cholmondeley Edwardes, eighth baronet of Shrewsbury. The boy was, with his two brothers, at first taken care of by his grandmother, the Dowager Lady Edwardes, but soon adopted by another near relative, Mrs. Hope of Netley, Shropshire, so that his early home was but a few miles from his birthplace, Frodesely. His school-days were passed at Richmond, in Surrey, and he afterwards attended classes at King's College, working hard at modern literature, and coming forward as a prominent member of the "debating society." Charles Kingsley, Fitz James Stephen, and Nassau Senior were among his friends at this time; but his most intimate associate was Cowley Powles, the loving intercourse between these kindred spirits being only interrupted by death. To this friend are written some of the letters that afford the best glimpses into Edwardes's inner life.

He spent his twenty-first birthday at sea, on his way to India; but the life for which he afterwards appeared to be singularly adapted was by no means that of his choice. He wanted to go to Oxford, and to study for the bar,—study, rather than the legal profession itself, being the attraction. His guardians, however, disapproved of this course, and finding himself reduced to an irksome state of inaction, Herbert Edwardes applied to Sir Richard Jenkins, an old friend of his family, and easily obtained a "direct appointment" to India, although he looked upon the going thither as nothing less than exile. But having determined upon the step, he threw himself eagerly into his new career. His first letter to his friend Powles give a capital description of his early experiences of Indian life, and frankly states that its evils, like most other evils, were much greater at a distance, its comforts exactly the reverse; while he shows himself keenly appreciative of the kindnesses so freely offered, and of the sights and sounds that delighted him on his way to Kurnal, where his regiment, then called the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, was encamped.

Five years later, as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hugh Gough, he takes part in the Battle of Moodkee, is severely wounded, and only recovers in time to be beside his chief at Sobraon, the last engagement of the Sikh campaign. It was then that Colonel, afterwards Sir Henry Lawrence undertook the post of Resident at the Sikh Court, in the full belief that he would be able to teach that corrupt Government how to build up an empire by ruling wisely, and selected Edwardes, Becher, Nicholson, Abbott, Taylor, Lake, McGregor, Cocks, Lumsden, George Lawrence, and Bowring to aid him in the task. The first-named he placed in the position of a private secretary, and for many months the two lived and worked together, so that Edwardes always liked to call Sir Henry "the father of his public life." In a few years came the annexation, and Henry Lawrence, as President of a Board, was the virtual ruler of the Punjab, free to make his own laws and give his own rules and orders to his subordinates. "What days those were!" writes one of these assistants. "How Henry Lawrence would send us off to great distances,—Edwardes to Bunnoo, Nicholson to Peshawur, Abbott to Hazara, Lumsden somewhere else, &c.; giving us a tract of country as big as half of England, and giving us no more helpful directions than these, 'Settle the country; make the people happy; and take care there are no rows!'" The generosity of the leader, his high aims, and the strong personal influence he exercised over his chosen band of helpers, secured him honest and chivalrous service. Lady Edwardes does not fail to contrast unfavourably the *red tape* government of our day with the time when, under a despotic Governor-General, each ruler had power and responsibility, and was able to bring his personal individuality into play. The distinguished services of Edwardes on the Punjab frontier, where he defeated Moolraj in two pitched battles, shut him up in his fort, and kept him at bay till the army could be assembled, justly won for him many honours both in India and at home. A "special gold medal" was struck for him, and presented by the Court of Directors, and he was made Brevet Major and C.B.; but what gratified him more than all the rest was a warmly appreciative letter from Lord Hardinge. His reception in England seems to have been exceptionally warm. "I came home," he says "for peace and repose, and find a campaign of hospitality." Everywhere people strove with each other to do him honour; yet his exertions at that time were but the beginnings of his career. Having married, he returned to India as Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, and had passed but fifteen months in that quiet, rural country, "busy in bringing justice and security into the homes of the people, protecting the weak and the oppressed, and punishing the evil and the tyrannous," when he was removed first for a short time to Hazara, and then sent to succeed the murdered Colonel Mackeson as Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent on the Peshawur Frontier, and it was in this latter position that he did his greatest work. An officer, Dr. T. Farquhar, of the guides, has declared that he displayed nothing less than genius in dealing with the hostile and independent tribes of the district, and a genius guided by deep Christian principle, while his thoughtful expression and patient way of listening to the natives assured them of his sympathy and gained their confidence. His first object was to bring about a friendly feeling with Cabul, for he seems to have perceived almost by inspiration how necessary to us an alliance with that country would afterwards become, and to Edwardes alone is due the initiative and the carrying out the treaty with Dost Mahomed that stood us later in such good stead, and the credit of which has so often been erroneously given to Mr. John, afterwards Lord, Lawrence. Then came the beginning of the mutiny, and it is curious to read the many letters in which Edwardes tried to force upon his chief the conviction of the seriousness of the rebellion, and the necessity of determined action before he could obtain permission to raise the native levies that were, conjointly with the alliance with the Afghans, the saving of the Punjab. This portion of the book brings back to us vividly that time of deadly terror, when every native might be a concealed foe.

Strongly, very strongly, does he condemn the policy that has withheld the teaching of true religion, while it has encouraged not merely Mahometanism, but also idolatry; and both in India and at home he gave his earnest support to missionary effort, for he was emphatically a good man, whose religion was his very life. Yet notwithstanding this, or in a certain sense because of it, his views on those points were unhappily very narrow. To any one calling himself Protestant, no matter what strange doctrine he might hold, Edwardes would extend the right hand of fellowship; but the Ritualist or the Romanist was without the pale, in fact, not recognised as a Christian at all; and of the heroic labours of Catholic missionaries he has not one word to say,—they are absolutely ignored in these pages. With Edwardes's ideas, his lament over the absence of discipline in the Church of England comes upon us with comic effect.

He was, however, a man of mark, and from the many testimonies to his worth which Lady Edwardes has gathered together, we may take one:—"Judged merely by his years, his life had been a short one; but it was crowded with events. He was ever in the thick of action, and he died at the age of forty-nine, worn out and broken down; having done more work than many distinguished men who have lived a quarter of a century longer. . . . . India has produced many great men, some of whom, in the course of a long career, may have done more for their country, but there were few upon whom the stamp of genius was more visibly impressed than upon Sir Herbert Edwardes."

AMERICAN OPINION ON ARMSTRONG'S GUN MANUFACTURE.

IN the tenth volume of "The Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute," published in 1884, there appears a most valuable paper on "The Establishment of Steel Gun Factories in the United States," by Lieut. W. H. Jaques, of the United States Navy, who visited England as Secretary of the Gun Foundry Board, which Board was appointed by the President of the United States in accordance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1883, to report on the gun factories of Europe. At this juncture it may be interesting to note what this intelligent and able officer said respecting the guns manufactured by the well-known firm of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., as he is certainly a most fair and impartial authority on the subject. At page 585 of the "Proceedings" he says:—"With the present system of rifling (polygroove) the authorities at Elswick do not consider it necessary to pay marked attention to the boring, since the rifling leaves no lands, only edges. But as the trueness of these edges governs the action of the rifling, it would seem that too much attention could not be exercised during the operation of boring. The work of machining and assembling is not carefully done, and not unfrequently a space of three-quarters of an inch is found between the edges of the hoops." In the same paper Lieut. Jaques speaks in high terms of the Whitworth steel and methods of forging by hydraulic pressure. Further on he speaks of the perfect systems pursued in the French gun factories. At pp. 714 and 715 he says:—"At Le Creusot a remarkable test of gun hoops was witnessed, which exemplifies not only the excellence of the manufacture of steel, but also the exacting character of the French requirements." After describing the test, the report says:—"A system of manufacture which can comply with such a refinement of exactitude must be very precise. The chemical and mechanical tests are such as to satisfy the most exacting demands of careful Government officials, and the executive ability apparent in all departments, and the evident condition of discipline that pervades the whole establishment, inspire confidence in the productions of the labour."

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "MAHABHARATA."

MR. PROTAP CHANDRA ROY, who is translating the "Mahabharata" into English, makes the following appeal:—"The time has now come for me to make a vigorous effort for funds. I cannot say that I have been disappointed in my expectations as regards the liberality of my countrymen. Although the measure of the liberality that has already been accorded to me in the matter of this the latest undertaking of the Bharata Karyalaya has undoubtedly been smaller than what had been accorded to the labors of the institution in the purely Sanskrit and vernacular departments, yet, all things considered, I cannot find fault with India and the Indians. The different provincial administrations of India, including the Secretary of State, have already granted to me Rs. 16,500, and the princes and chiefs of the country, besides what they have already contributed, have promised to help me to some extent more. But all the help I have derived, and all those promises, if fulfilled to the letter, will not enable me to complete the English translation of the Mahabharata.

Nor is the completion of the English translation of the Mahabharata the only aim I have in view. To ensure permanency to the Bharata Karyalaya, so that it be thoroughly independent of the health and life of one individual, is another aim I have in view. In order that the Society, therefore, founded by me, may continue its operations without check after I am gone and gathered to my ancestors, it is necessary to collect funds. The Biblical Societies of England are maintained from generation to generation. Liberality in these days is not limited by narrow considerations of race and religion. India, like the rest of the world, has advanced in catholicity. Laborers in useful causes have but to convince Hindoo or Mahomedan, Jaina or Sikh, Bengalee or Punjabi, Madrassi or Bombayite, of the usefulness of their undertakings. If they succeed in doing this, their projects have little fear of falling through for want of support.

Regarding the labors of the Bharata Karyalaya, it is not for me to speak. The work performed by the Society is before the world. The press of every civilised country has reviewed it and has spoken approvingly of its extent and value. I now appeal to all India—to the appreciative portion of my country—for help in placing the Karyalaya on a permanent footing. Every one amongst us can aid a useful project according to the limits of his resources and in the way best suited to him, a prince or nobleman or a man of means, with his purse according to its length; if a peasant, with his prayers. The man of ordinary means, in whatever occupation, has it in command to assist schemes of usefulness with sympathy and bringing them to the notice of friends. Who is there that cannot, if he chooses, further the progress of humanity as typified by institutions like Bharata Karayalya? The poet has said that even the weakest and thinnest fibres, gathered together, may bind the infuriate elephant, and that minute rain-drops, by force of numbers, are seen to fill the largest lakes. It has been a principle with our institution never to refuse the smallest contribution. The practice may not accord with dignity—with dignity as understood by thoughtless vanity. I have, however, with contributions thus procured and thus accepted, done almost the whole of what I have already done. The result of the Karyalaya's later labors represents the power of the smallest contributions pouring freely from all sides."

A REMARKABLE TRIAL IN FRANCE.

A VERY remarkable trial recently took place before the assizes of the Pas-de-Calais. In April last, the body of a young girl of fifteen, named Marie Ledont, residing with her parents at Riviere-les-Arras, was found in a field in the neighbourhood, stabbed in the heart and neck. The investigation opened showed that neither robbery nor outrage had been the motive for the crime, and subsequently suspicion fell on two lads, cousins, named Muchambled—one Henri, aged sixteen office-boy to a notary; the other, about the same age, a smith's apprentice. On being pressed with questions, they confessed their guilt, and to explain the impulse under which they had acted, handed to the examining magistrate a sort of romance they had written some weeks before the crime, and in which they traced out the plan of the drama they had resolved to put in action. The opening passage, which reveals an acquaintance with the psychological and naturalist literature of the day, will give an idea of the production of these two adolescents. From the fact of their having given the name of Grand Serpent and Cerf-Agile to their personages, some French journals have suggested that their minds were perverted by reading Cooper's novels; but no such pictures of sensuality and depravity could be found in that writer's simple tales of Indian life:—"*Horrible Tragedy.*—We had arrived at the age of seventeen. Like young men brought up in luxury and idleness we had vegetated in the world meeting with only trouble and torment. We were scarcely fifteen years old when we already loved woman with all her seductions. We loved her with passion—to such a point that if separated from the sex we should have died of grief and despair." The sequel of the story was that the two friends resolved to murder the young girl who is the heroine, and had caused them to be jealous of each other. They were to entice her to a secluded spot, and then strike her at the same moment—one in the heart, and the other in the neck to sever the carotid artery. Then, to escape the shame of the scaffold, one of the murderers plunges the knife into his own breast; the other points his poignard to his heart, and then falls on the weapon. The crime was carried out exactly as described. The young girl they had fixed on as the victim of the tragedy was enticed into a field and murdered, but there the reality ended. Instead of taking their own lives after having left the unfortunate girl "a prey to worms and ants," as described in their story, they returned to their homes, and preserved their secret until certain circumstances caused them to be suspected and arrested. They were sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour, and their parents pay a sum of 4,000 frs. to the father of the girl.

WHAT *TRUTH* THINKS OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

Truth writes:—"Prince Alexander of Battenberg would seem to have found the trade of ruling Bulgaria highly profitable, and I should think that any future vacancies of this kind will attract quite a crowd of "sturdy beggars" from among the horde of German princelets, all desirous of following the sagacious example of the Queen's new "protege," the polar star of whose policy appears to have been the extraction of a fortune out of the wretched country to which he was sent in order to please the late Empress of Russia.

Beyond £200 a year, Prince Alexander, of Hesse, never had any fortune; and his wife, now Princess of Battenberg, did not bring him a rouble, as she was the daughter of a German Jew, one Haucke, who served in Poland under the Grand Duke Constantine. The Prince and his wife depended entirely on the bounty of his sister, the late Czarina, who made them a handsome allowance, and who paid for the education of their four children. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was an officer in the Prussian army, in the enjoyment of an income of £80 per annum, when he was selected as 'de jure' ruler of Bulgaria. He could not have gone to Sofia, but for a loan from his uncle-in-law, the late Emperor of Russia; and he is said to have left debts both at Berlin and at Darmstadt.

He was, therefore, not merely penniless when he went to Bulgaria, but he was in debt. The Assembly gave him £24,000 a year, and kept up a palace for him at Sofia, but as the Prince is certainly not economical, he cannot possibly have saved anything out of his Civil List; but by some hocus-pocus he now possesses real property in Bulgaria which cost £100,000. There were mortgages on it amounting to £33,000, which leaves a balance in his favour of £67,000, and this sum has actually been voted by the complacent Sobranje for the purchase of the Prince's property in Bulgaria, besides £4,000 for his travelling expenses to Darmstadt—a grossly exorbitant sum. It is asserted by the Russian papers that Prince Alexander was not above dabbling in stocks, and that he profited largely by his speculations; but, be that as it may, I really do think that £71,000 is a tolerable sum to have squeezed out of such a country as Bulgaria in seven years. I should say that, if the inhabitants are allowed to choose for themselves, they will dispense with any more such costly adventurers."

AN AMERICAN ANTIQUITY.

AMONG the American antiquities at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the most remarkable is, perhaps, the gold figure of the Guesa. In the city of Hunsa once every fifteen years a youth was sacrificed, destined, as they thought, to bear their messages to the moon, the goddess who protected husbandry. The Guesa, as he was called, was the son of the paternal house of a town situated in the plains of San Juan. As a boy he was brought up with great care, and kept in the temple of the sun at Iraca until his twelfth year, when he was sent forth, accompanied by guards, to traverse a sacred road, along which it was said that the founder of the native civilization has travelled. This ceremony over he returned to the temple, where he remained until he had completed as many lunar months as indicated the termination of a period of fifteen years, until, that is to say, he was fifteen years old. On the day of the celebration of this human sacrifice the victim was conducted in procession, accompanied by dancers, and preceded by the priests, or Jeques, adorned with gold ornaments and masks, to a column or pole, to which he was bound by a hempen coil. A shower of arrows was then discharged at him, which put an end to his existence. His blood was caught in sacred vessels, and his heart was torn out and offered to the sun.

TESTING THE CREDIBILITY OF JUVENILE WITNESSES.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth*:—"A better test than that usually adopted in the Courts of the credibility of very young witnesses is certainly desirable. The theory is that no one should be sworn who does not appreciate the nature of an oath, and in the case of child witnesses the customary form for deciding that point is to ask the youngster the stereotyped question, 'What becomes of naughty children who don't tell the truth?' If the child replies to the effect that such offenders terminate their career in the society of Old Bogey, the Court is satisfied, and the evidence is admitted. Thus the child's belief in what is really a matter of superstition, and may or may not be true, is accepted as the test of his ability to speak the truth. I notice that a curious episode in connection with this point occurred at an inquest held the other day at Bootle. A lad, nine years old, was put into the witness-box. The coroner first asked him if he knew what telling the truth was, a question which the boy seemed to find no easier of reply than did Pilate of old, and therefore he didn't answer. Then occurred the following dialogue:—

The Coroner:—Boy, do you know where good boys go to when they die?—Yes.

The Coroner: Where?—To the deadhouse (laughter).

In my benightedness I should have thought that the lad's prompt reply would have settled at once the point whether or not he was capable of giving evidence. Instead of committing himself to a dogmatic utterance upon a matter on which one-half the world is at variance with the other, he very wisely confined himself to a proposition which, within his own experience, was incontestable. The coroner, however, thought it right to be prodigiously shocked at the "heathenishness" of the boy's reply, and read the youngster's mother quite a savage lecture on the subject. But to my mind that lad was a better philosopher than his censor."

THEATRICAL COSTUMES.

"PARISIS" of the *Figaro*, who devotes an article to the subject of theatrical costumes, tells us that Felix is the *couturier* most in favour with the ladies of the profession. It was Mlle. Croizette who first brought him into note, and he established his reputation by the dresses which he designed for her and for Sarah Bernhardt when they played together in "L'Etrangere" at the Francais. In that theatre the dresses are always at the charge of the management; but in face of the over-increasing expenditure under this head M. Perrin was obliged to draw up a sort of sumptuary code some five years ago, in which he limited the responsibility of the theatre to a fixed amount, according to the character of the costume required in each case. The maximum he allowed for a ball dress was from 40*l.* to 50*l.*; for a "grand" morning toilette from 30*l.* to 40*l.*; for a "demi-toilette" from 20*l.* to 35*l.*; for an ordinary dress from 12*l.* to 20*l.* These prices, liberal as they may seem, are small in comparison with those to which leading actresses sometimes go. The four toilettes which Sarah Bernhardt wore in one of her last performances at the Porte St. Martin were said to have cost 800*l.* The dresses which Mme. Patti has ordered of Felix for her American tour will come to exactly double that amount; and he showed "Parisis" a "sortie de bal" in Genoa velvet lined with chinchilla which he has just made for Mrs. Langtry, and which, as the *chroniqueur* remarks, is not likely to be "vulgarised"; Felix's bill for this one article amounting to not less than 800*l.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Carruthers, Lt., Madras and Bengal Comst. Dept., from furlough, from England.

NOVEMBER 1.

Bonomi, Capt., Bengal King's Own, on leave, from Poona.

Toppin, Col., Bengal 2nd Royal Irish, from leave, from Subathu.

Richardson, Captain, Bombay Military Acct. Dept., from duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 2.

Bonomi, Capt., Bengal King's Own, on leave, to Quetta.

Barry, Lt., 26th Bo. Infy., on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 3, 1886.

With reference to Regimental Orders No. 6 of the 28th October, the Commandant takes this opportunity of thanking Lt. Brewin for the great zeal and tact displayed by him while in the command of D Company. The Company was for over 2 years without a Captain, and the Commandant is fully sensible that its large numbers and general efficiency are due to the exertions of Lt. Brewin.

Lt. Jefferies having reported his return from leave of absence, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

All members who have not yet received the amount of their prizes for the Central Meeting Poona, are requested to attend or send to Head-Quarters to-morrow between 12 and 2 p.m.

The first Commanding Officers' parade of the season will be held on Saturday next, the 6 inst., under Lt.-Col. L. H. Bayley. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-45 p.m., Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

Members who at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officers' parade of the season, it is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present. The sections to practice on parade will be published hereafter.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 1.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·833
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·796
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NE, SE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	171

* From midnight to midnight.

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Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Bernoasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
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Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
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Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	, 27 0	...
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St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
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Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Chapoteaut's Morrhuol

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

Chapoteaut's Morrhuol is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that **Morrhuol** is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that Brochitis, Cough, Night-sweats, Pains in the Chest, and Consumption or Sore Throats yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

Pale Weakly Children with **no Appetite,** and those inclined to be **Rickety** or afflicted with **Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, Running sores on the neck,** and who are continually **Sleepless and Restless,** find in **Morrhuol** the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

PELLETIER'S
Quinine Capsules
(3 CACHETS)

In each capsule is enclosed 2 grains of the crystalline salt, the purety of which is guaranteed by the name of **Pelletier,** the inventor of quinine, stamped on them. They are very efficacious against **Fevers, Ague, Malaria, Headaches, Neuralgia, profuse transpirations;** taken in small doses they are the most powerful of **tonic** and **invigorating** remedies.

PARIS, 8, Rue Vivienne.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for eradicating all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger in Children and Adults.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Pepsine Pearls
(DIALYSED PEPSINE)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat ore other food.

Indigestion, Wind in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite and Headaches are cured with the first dose of *Chapoteaut's Pepsine Pearls.*

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DUSART'S
Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH
VIGOUR
BONE
MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and stregthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime, it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed, Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

Dusart's Syrup is of inestimable benefit to Convalescents, Old or Weakly People; and Rickety Children find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

Dusart's Syrup is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth. Dusart's Syrup arrests Diarrhœa, in Children, and is well adapted to Mothers while Suckling and during Pregnancy.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Los of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and **Insomnia,** are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Syrup of Hypo-Phosphite of Lime
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes,** should take **GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of wheight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

MIDY'S SANTAL Capsules

These are now used the Hospitals of Paris in place of Copaiba, Cubebs, and astringent liquids, and will cure in fourty-eight hours all derangements of the Urinary Organs in either sex without inconvenience of any kind.

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
OF
RIGAUD y Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It strengthens and invigorates the skin and imparts a delicate and elegant fragance to the body.

Kananga Extract The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

n extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., D., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

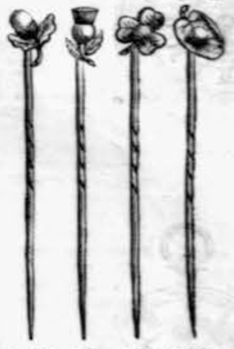
ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
[illegible] EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
[illegible] SOLICITED
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK [illegible]
[illegible] LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.
A SET OF FOUR GOLD
"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

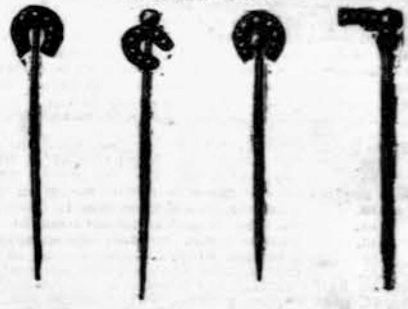
INDIA	by the Lotus.
ENGLAND	,, Oak.
SCOTLAND	,, Thistle.
IRELAND	,, Shamrock.



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.
The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
The "Lotus" and "Shamrock" pins ,, 12 ,,
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

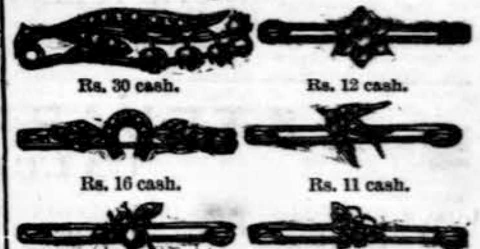
PEARL PINS



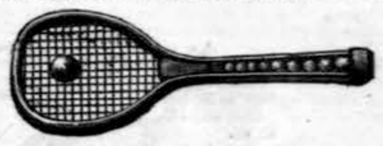
Rs. 10 cash | Rs. 11 cash. | Rs. 10 cash. | Rs. 13 cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

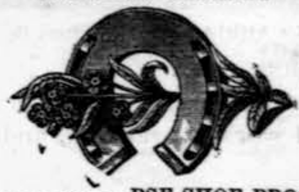

Rs. 30 cash.
Rs. 12 cash.
Rs. 16 cash.
Rs. 11 cash.
Rs. 16 cash.
Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH.

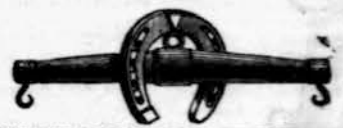


A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

SPORTING DESIGNS.



NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.



SPLINTER-BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH.
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
October 8, 1886.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in severa qualities at such low cash prices as to comple favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

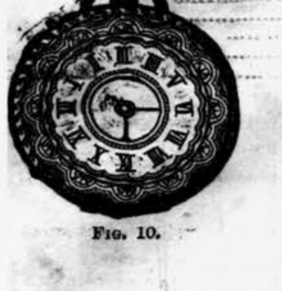


FIG. 10.

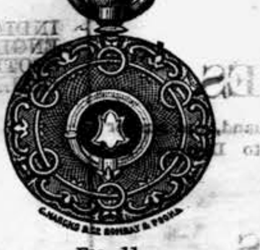


FIG. 11.

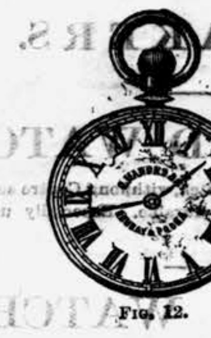


FIG. 12.

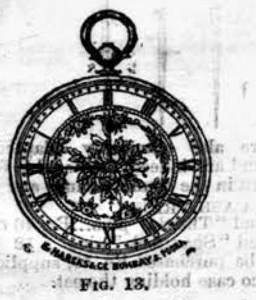


FIG. 13.

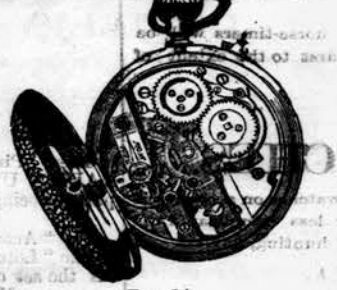


FIG. 14.

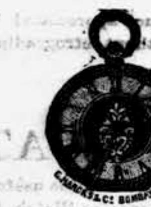


FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

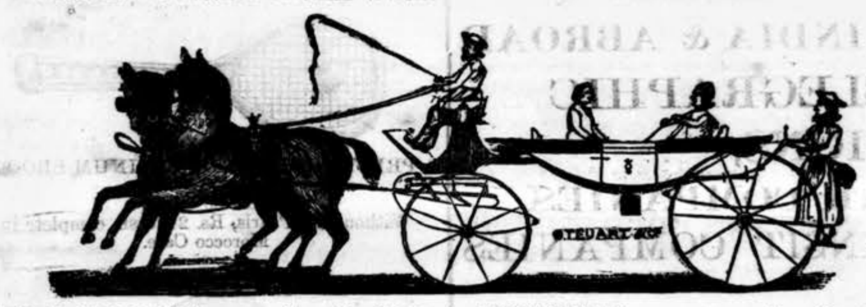
MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

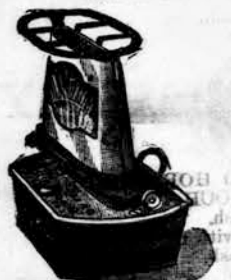


STATE CARRIAGES ....from	Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS....................from	Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS........................	" 700
BAROUCHES	" 1,500	CARTS	" 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

THE COMBINATION LAMP STOVE.



THE MOST MARVELLOUS COMBINATION OF HEAT AND LIGHT EVER KNOWN. POSITIVELY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CONTRIVANCE EVER INVENTED.

Width of flame, 4 in. Only a few minutes required to boil a large kettle of water.

Will boil or cook for 13 hours with one filling, and at the same time furnish a bright and agreeable light, equal to four ordinary oil lamps, for reading, sewing, &c., &c.

Invaluable to the Camper, the Voyager, the Householder, the Trader; and in fact, to anyone in want of quick and reliable heat and light, this stove is indispensable.

Strong and durably made. Decidedly ornamental, with enamelled base and bronze finish. At all times convenient and always ready.

Rs. 7-8.

PHILLIPS AND Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

* .. ** .. ***

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

MESSRS. HAROON CASSUM & Co.

TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices:—

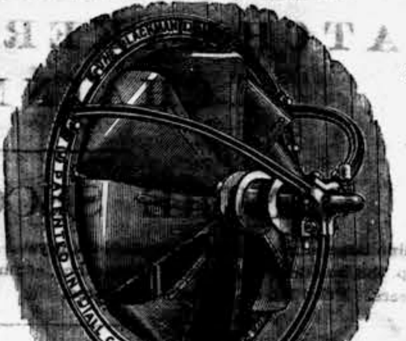
		Rs.
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from	15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable	from	7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat		10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet		10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap		16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED,)



FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves "ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"

(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

For further particulars apply to

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,
or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.
H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.
Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

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MARK.
JVARA-HARI

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 163 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold*. It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken kness, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School,
Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS,
Riding Master.

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Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN,
Apothecary.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

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